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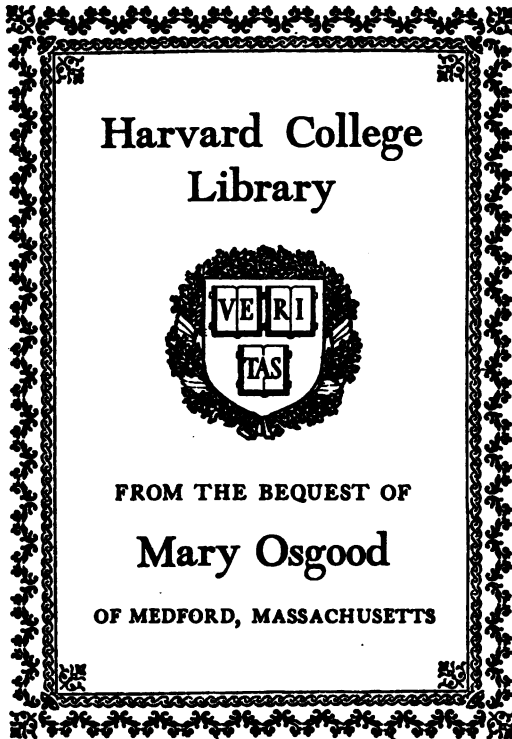
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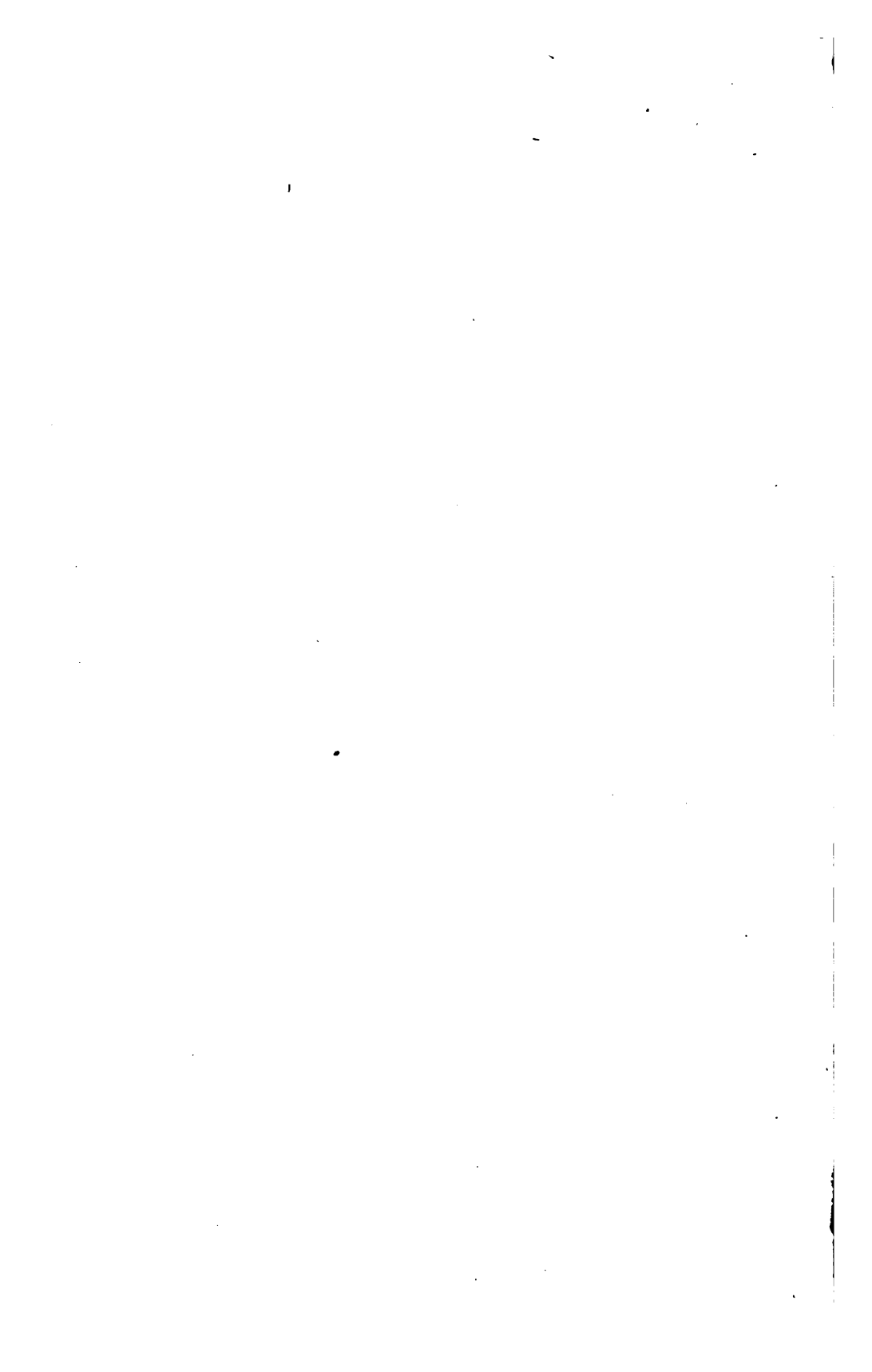
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AN
ANALYSIS
OF THE
Domesday Book of Norfolk.



AN
ANALYSIS
OF THE
DOMESDAY BOOK
OF THE COUNTY OF
NORFOLK.

BY THE
REV. GEORGE MUNFORD,
VICAR OF EAST WINCH;
MEMBER OF THE NORFOLK AND NORWICH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

DOMESDEI.—Monumentum totius Britanniae, non dico antiquissimum, sed absque
controversia augustissimum.—*SPEL. Gloss.*



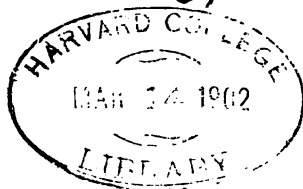
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JOHN RUSSELL SMITH,
36, SOHO SQUARE.

M.DCCC.LVIII.

~~Brit Hist 26.12~~

Br 1285.134

X



Mary Osgood fund.

LONDON:

F. PICKTON, PRINTER,

FERRY'S PLACE, 29, OXFORD STREET.

8047
5269
4

TO

DANIEL GURNEY, ESQ., F.S.A.,

ONE OF THE VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE NORFOLK AND NORWICH ARCHÆOLOGICAL
SOCIETY,

AND AUTHOR OF

"THE RECORD OF THE HOUSE OF GOURNAY;"

BY WHOSE KIND ENCOURAGEMENT IT IS COMMITTED TO THE PRESS,

THIS VOLUME

IS DEDICATED,

IN TOKEN OF SINCERE GRATITUDE AND RESPECT,

BY HIS FAITHFUL AND OBEDIENT SERVANT,

THE AUTHOR.

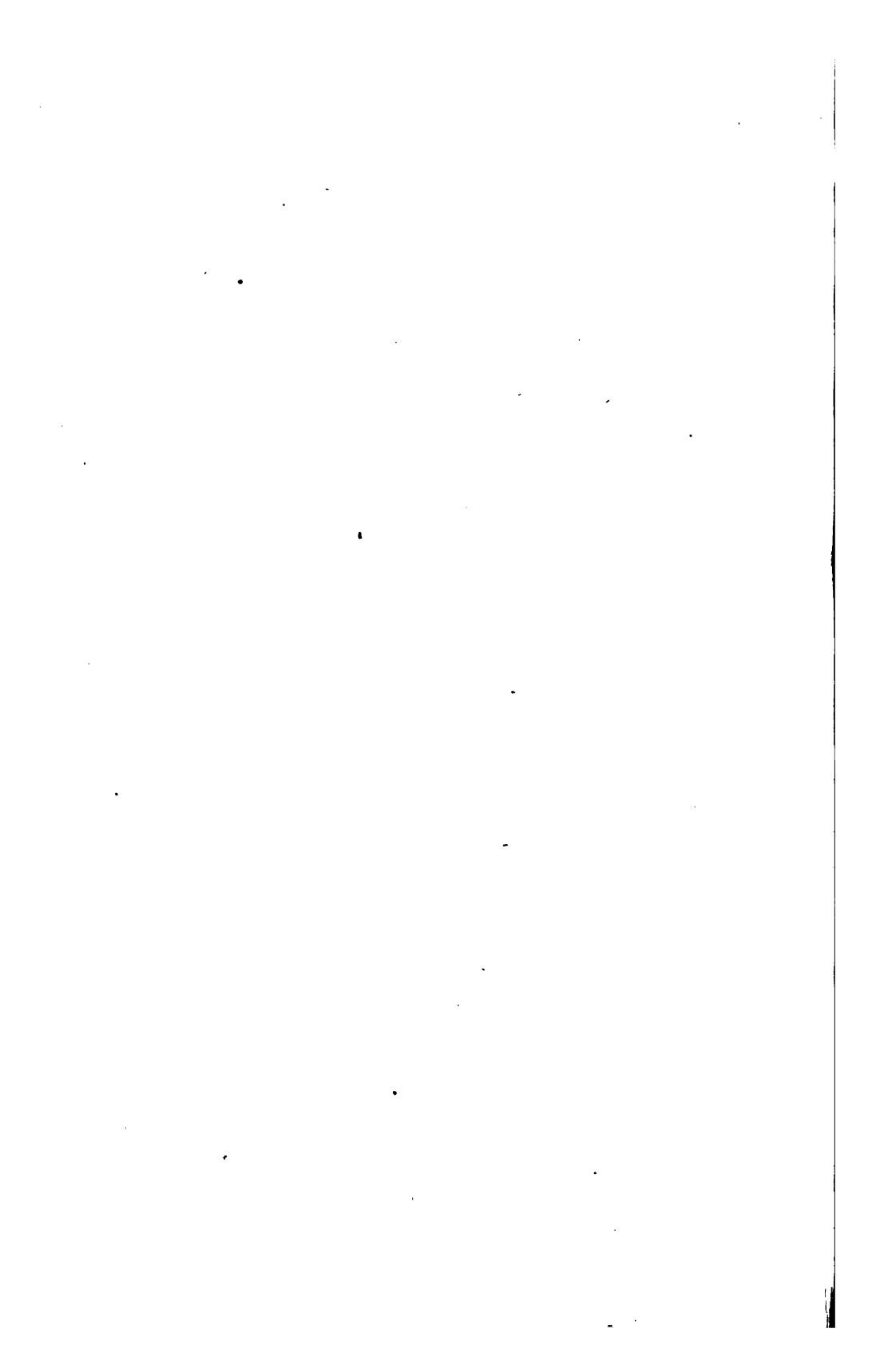


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INTRODUCTION.

THE DOMESDAY BOOK of William the Conqueror is unquestionably the most valuable record of property possessed by any nation in Europe, whether we consider the extent, the variety, or the importance of the information it contains. In this inestimable Survey the various manors are arranged under the names of the Tenants in Capite, who were those who held of the King, as the supreme lord of all the lands in England: thus exhibiting, in the clearest manner, the original distribution of property, at the time of the Conquest, throughout the kingdom; and presenting us with a view, which is nearly complete, of the persons who in the first twenty years after the Conquest formed the Barons of England—the progenitors of those who, in subsequent times, were the active agents in wresting from King John the great Charter of our Liberties.

This invaluable work is said to have been undertaken by King William after he had, for the most part, dispossessed the ancient proprietors of the land, in order to satisfy the rapacity of his followers, and to prevent opposition from those whom he had deprived of their possessions. Having at length found leisure to arrange, distribute, and organize the sweeping exactions he had made; and, in order that he might obtain a more complete knowledge of their detail, in 1080,

"he sent commissioners into each county, who summoned and empannelled juries in each hundred, out of all orders of freemen, from barons down to the lowest farmers, to give, upon oath, to the said commissioners, due information, by verdict, or presentiment, for the compilation of a faithful and impartial statement of the whole property and revenue of the kingdom,"¹ at least wherever rents and services were due to the crown.² These inquisitions, which were completed in the year 1086, were afterwards methodised, and formed into the record called *Domesday*.

The original of this invaluable record, comprised in two volumes, one a large folio, the other a quarto, is preserved, among other records of the Exchequer, in the Chapter House at Westminster, where it was deposited, in 1696, and is in excellent preservation. George III., in 1767, gave directions

¹ "It would seem that the jurors, in numerous instances, framed returns of a more extensive nature than were absolutely required by the King's precept, and it is, perhaps, on this account, that we have different kinds of descriptions in different counties. In some counties, when the Exchequer Domesday Book was excerpted from the rolls, the irrelevant matter appears to have been struck out; while in others it was probably retained . . . Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk, which form the second volume of the great Survey, probably contain transcripts of the original rolls, contracted perhaps in words, but full in respect to the sense of the returns. The returns of the live stock, in this second volume, and more particularly of the sheep, induced Blomefield, in his *History of Norfolk* (folio edit. vol. ii. p. 61), to hazard a remark which had no foundation in truth. He says, 'The estimable value of our English wool was not unknown to our ancestors even at the time of the Conquest, as appears from Domesday Book, where the sheep of every manor are exactly registered.'"—Ellis's *Introduction to Domesday Book*, vol. i. pp. 27, 29.

² "It has frequently been asserted, that Domesday Book is a complete and perfect Survey of all the land in the country, as well as a census of its entire population; but the Survey was in fact limited to estates upon which the crown had claims, and the census was taken of those only who were found on the particular lands which owed rent, suit, or service to Edward the Confessor and William the First."—Turner's *History of the Anglo-Saxons*, vol. iii. p. 297.

for its being printed; and the work was entrusted to Mr. Abraham Farley, a gentleman of learning, as well as of great experience in records, who completed his task in 1783, and thus rendered the document accessible to the historian, the antiquary, the topographer, and the general reader. It was printed in two volumes, folio, in facsimile, as far as regular types, assisted by the representation of particular contractions, could imitate the original; and this is the only complete edition of Domesday Book that has ever been printed. In 1811 a third volume, containing the "Indices," was printed by the Record Commission, with an account of the Survey, by Sir Henry Ellis; and, in the same year, a fourth, or supplementary volume, was published under the same authority, containing, 1, The Exon Domesday; 2, The Inquisitio Eliensis; 3, The Winton Domesday; and, 4, The Boldon Book.¹

Much labour and study have been expended in the elucidation of this noble, though often difficult and obscure, work. In 1788, Kelham published his *Domesday Book Illustrated*, in one volume, octavo, in which much was done towards rendering more easy the reading and comprehending the document; and, had it contained a geographical index, it would have been much more valuable still. The most important work, however, for the student of the Domesday Survey is, undoubtedly, Sir Henry Ellis's *General Introduction*, published in 1833, in two volumes, octavo: it is much to be regretted that both these works are now so scarce, that it is not easy to meet with them.²

¹ These valuable additions are described in Sims's useful *Manual for the Genealogist*, &c. p. 5.

² In 1842, a small volume, in quarto, of 282 pages, was published at Caen, and entitled *Récherches sur le Domesday*, par MM. Léchaudé-d'Anisy and De St. Marie, tome premier. This volume consists of an Introduction, which is evidently taken from Sir Henry Ellis's work,—and the commencement of an

Sir Henry Ellis's work, which is indispensable to the right understanding of Domesday Book, contains an account of the formation of the record,—of the principal matters noticed in it,—and of its conservation and authority in courts of law. There is also an Index of Tenants in Capite, and an Index of Persons, Monasteries, &c. holding Lands in the time of King Edward the Confessor;—an Index of the Under-Tenants of Lands at the formation of the Survey,—and an Abstract of the Population of the different Counties of England at the close of the reign of William the Conqueror. This valuable contribution will always remain in the highest estimation with all the students of antiquity; but, although much has been done, much still remains to be done, before the record can be generally understood, or used in a manner perfectly satisfactory, by those who may wish to consult its contents; for, says Sir Henry, of his own studies, “although the compiler has passed years of labour upon Domesday, he has only opened the way to a knowledge of its contents.”¹

Early in the present century, a translation of this great national record into English, was undertaken by the Rev. William Bawdwen, Vicar of Hooton Pagnell, in Yorkshire. Yorkshire, with the counties of Derby, Nottingham, Rutland, and Lincoln, were published in 1809; followed by the counties of Middlesex, Hertford, Buckingham, Oxford, and Gloucester, in 1812, when the work ceased. County portions of

Index of Tenants in Chief, and Under-tenants, accompanied with copious Notes, historical and genealogical, arranged in alphabetical order. But the work proceeded no farther than the letter A. That it did not meet with sufficient encouragement to induce its authors to continue it, is to be regretted, as it gave promise of a great amount of highly valuable information, and of correcting many of the numerous errors into which Sir William Dugdale, and those who have followed him, have fallen.

¹ Preface to *General Introduction to Domesday Book*.

the Survey will be found translated in most of our provincial histories, as in Dugdale's *Warwickshire*, Nichols's *Leicestershire*, Hutchins's *Dorsetshire*, Nash's *Worcestershire*, Bray and Manning's *Surrey*, Morant's *Essex*, &c., and in Blomefield's *Norfolk*; besides these, there are numerous other publications which are incidentally illustrative of Domesday Book.

Our own county historian has given a transcript, though in many cases very incorrectly, of all that relates to Norfolk, with a translation, so far at least as was required to trace the descent of manorial property: with much labour and skill he has also identified, as far as possible, the several manors with those of the present time, arranging them under their respective parishes. But, after all that has been done, what is really wanted, as the Rev. Joseph Hunter observes, is not so much a translation of the Domesday Book, which "would be scarcely more intelligible than the original," as an *epitome* or *analysis* of the contents of this great national work.

An endeavour is here made to arrive at this point, with relation to that part of the Survey which refers to the county of Norfolk; and the compiler will esteem himself fortunate, if his attempts should induce other labourers to pursue a similar course with other counties; as by this means can we alone ever hope to see a complete analysis of Domesday Book: to undertake the whole, would be far too mighty a task for any one hand to execute.

ANALYSIS
OF
The Domesday Book of Norfolk.

THE KING'S LAND.

IMMEDIATELY after the Conquest, William assumed to himself the absolute property, with but few exceptions, of the whole territory of England, retaining in his own hands considerable tracts of land, either to form chases or parks for field sports, or to yield him a certain revenue in money, or to be as farms for the provision of his household, or, lastly, to be a reserve fund, out of which, at some future period, to reward services which might be rendered to him. This "terra regis," as it is uniformly called in Domesday Book, consisted, for the most part, of lands that had been possessed by the Confessor in demesne, or in farm, or had been held by his thains, and other servants: thus, eight of the manors retained by the Conqueror in his own hands in Norfolk, had been ancient demesne of the crown; four had belonged to Earl Harold; two to Earl Guert, the brother of Harold, and who fell with him at the battle of Hastings; and fourteen to Archbishop Stigand. The rest had been the property of various Saxon nobles, and servants of the crown, whom the Conqueror had ejected. These lands formed the demesne of the crown, and are what are now meant when we speak of *ancient demesne of the crown*. According to Brady, these crown lands consisted,

in all England, of fourteen hundred and twenty-two manors or lordships in several counties, besides abundance of farms and lands in Middlesex, Shropshire, and Rutlandshire; and they yielded a revenue so enormous, that the King is stated by Ordericus Vitalis to have been possessed of £1061. 10s. 1½*d.* per day, exclusive of presents made to him on various occasions, and of the fines paid to him by criminals as compositions, or commutations for the punishment of their crimes; not to mention the contingent profits that contributed so largely to fill the royal treasury. These various sums are estimated by Baron Maseres as equivalent to twenty-seven or twenty-eight millions of pounds sterling per annum, of present money,¹—a sum so enormous that it is hardly to be credited; it is certain, however, that William's income, from these various sources, must have been exceedingly great.

Ninety-five manors, varying in size and value, with their numerous berewites, scattered over every hundred in the county of Norfolk, were appropriated by the Conqueror to his own share of the spoil. Of these, fourteen were in demesne, sixty-seven were managed for the crown by Godric the steward, and the remaining fourteen, from all which Archbishop Stigand had been ejected, by William de Noiers. It should, however, be here observed, and the same holds good also in the case of the tenants *in capite*, that the real amount of the landed property held in possession, is to be estimated from the revenue of those lands only that were actually held in demesne; although, from all the manors which were sub-

¹ See *Historia Anglicana Selecta Monumenta*, by Baron Maseres, 4to, p. 258. To arrive at this computation, we must bear in mind that, in the Conqueror's reign, the pound was a pound weight of silver, and therefore contained more than three times as much silver as a pound sterling does at the present time; and farther, we must conceive that the value of money toward the close of the eleventh century was about twenty times as great as in the middle of the nineteenth. But even this is thought to be a low estimate by some; for, according to Hume, "we are to conceive every sum of money mentioned by historians" of this period "as if it were multiplied more than a hundred-fold above the sum of the same denomination at present."

tenanted, the lord received certain high or chief rents and privileges, as lord paramount.¹

The King's fourteen manors which he held in demesne were, Great Massingham, Southmere, Fakenham, and Cawston, which had been held by Harold; Saham-Tony, Hingham, Holt, Wighton, Foulsham, and Yarmouth, which had been held by King Edward; Ormesby, which had been held by Guert; Moulton, from which certain freemen had been ejected; and Norwich and Thetford.² These manors yielded annually to the royal treasury £491. 7s.; in King Edward's time they yielded only £246. 13s. The King's lands also, which were managed for him by Godric the steward, and by William de Noiers, were greatly increased in rental;³ a proof, among others, that the landed property in England, at least in Norfolk, when the Survey was taken, was not diminished in value, as compared with what it had been in Edward the Confessor's time. We shall allude to this subject again, at the end of the Table of Tenants in Capite.

¹ Hallam, in his Supplemental Notes to the *View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, p. 276, observes, that "the vast extent of the Norman estates *in capite* is apt to deceive us. In reading of a baron who held forty, fifty, or one hundred manors, we are prone to fancy his wealth something like what a similar estate would produce at this day. But, if we look at the next words, we shall continually find that some one else held of him; and this was a holding by knight's service, subject to feudal incidents no doubt, but not leaving the seignior very lucrative, or giving any right of possessory ownership over the land. The real possessions of the tenant of a manor, whether holding in chief or not, consisted in the demesne lands, the produce of which he obtained without cost by the labour of the villeins, and in whatever other payments they might be bound to make in money or kind."

² The King's name appears in the list of Invasions, at the end of the account of Norfolk, in Domesday Book, as being unlawfully possessed of a portion of land at Forneseta (Forncet), valued T. R. E. at 10*d.*; which value was the same T. R. W.

³ Godric managed 67 manors, valued T. R. E. £266. 17*s.* 8*d.*; T. R. W. £518. 8*s.* 5*d.* William de Noiers managed 14 manors, valued, T. R. E. £146. 0*s.* 4*d.*; T. R. W. £314. 7*s.* 10*d.*

TENANTS IN CAPITE.

King William having, as we have seen, retained a large portion of the lands of England for his own use, within a short time after his establishment on the throne, granted out the remainder to various persons :—first, to the great ecclesiastics, and members of monasteries ; next, to a few Saxons, or native Englishmen, who, in rare instances, were allowed to possess lands, though under a new master ; and lastly, and chiefly, to Normans and other foreigners who had accompanied the Conqueror in his expedition, and assisted him in obtaining the throne. These were the men who, thus holding immediately of the King, were called *tenants in chief*, and who rendered their services, military and civil, to the crown, and did homage to the King whenever he pleased to summon them.¹ Of these *tenants in chief* there were, in all England, about 1400, including ecclesiastical corporations : they are all found enumerated in Domesday Book, each having his several manors distributed in the most orderly manner, under his appropriate title, with their value, tenure, and various services.

In Norfolk there were sixty-two of these great tenants of the crown, including the abbeys of Bury, Ely, Ramsey, Hulme, and Caen.

“The tenants in chief,” observes Mr. Hunter, “were the most eminent persons of the time, those whose actions were the subject of the general historian, and whose deaths were of sufficient consequence to claim a place in the public chronicles of the age.”

The following brief notices of some of those who held of the King in this county, have been collected from various sources. Of many of the great proprietary usurpers who once held sway in Norfolk, little or nothing is now known beyond the bare name ; others, however, have been more for-

¹ These great lords, in several instances, held lands as sub-tenants, as well as in chief.

tunate, and still retain a place in history; and it is hoped it may be found both useful and interesting to Norfolk men to have presented to them, under one view, the few traces that still remain of these, now almost forgotten, great Norfolk landholders.

I.—ODO, BISHOP OF BAIEUX.

Herleva, or Arletta, the mother of King William, was the daughter of Fulbert, chamberlain to Robert Duke of Normandy,¹ the Conqueror's father. She married Herluinus de Burgh, and by him had a son called Odo, who was thus half-brother to William. This Odo was first made Bishop of Bessin, and in 1049 Bishop of Baieux; but his holy calling did not prevent his joining his half-brother with a great body of knights and other men whom he had collected, when the descent upon England was undertaken. So great indeed were the services of this warlike bishop at the battle of Hastings, that we find them plainly commemorated in the Baieux Tapestry:²—"Hic Odo Epis. Baculū tenens confortat pueros." And in the *Roman de Rou*³ we have this description of him:—"The varlets who were set to guard the harness began to abandon it . . . and sought around, not knowing where to find shelter. Then Odo, the good priest, the Bishop of Baieux, galloped up, and said to them, 'Stand fast! stand fast! be quiet, and move not! fear nothing; for, if God please, we shall conquer yet.' So they took courage, and rested where

¹ MS. Additions to Dugdale's *Baronage*, printed in the *Collectanea Topographica*, vol. i. p. 53.

² It has been conjectured that this curious piece of art may have been executed under the superintendence of Bishop Odo; and, at his suggestion, have been presented to his episcopal church by his sister-in-law, Queen Matilda.—*Archæologia*, vol. xix. p. 203.

³ Edit. Edgar Taylor.

they were ; and Odo returned, galloping back to where the battle was most fierce, and was of great service on that day. He had put a hauberk on, over a white aube ; wide in the body, with the sleeve tight ; and sat on a white horse, so that all might recognise him. In his hand he held a mace, and wherever he saw most need, he led up and stationed the knights, and often urged them on to assault and strike the enemy."¹

Soon after the Conquest, Odo Baiocensis was created Earl of Kent and Justiciary of England, and held extensive power in the kingdom during the greater part of William's reign. To support his dignity, he had granted to him 439 manors, lying in different counties, but chiefly in Kent ; and "having amassed immense riches, agreeably to the usual progress of human wishes, he began to regard his present acquisitions but as a step to further grandeur, and formed the chimerical project of buying the papacy."² With this view, he remitted great riches to Italy, and persuaded many considerable barons to do the same. But the King, having got intelligence of the design, ordered him to be arrested, and sent him prisoner to Normandy, where he was detained during the greater part of the remainder of the Conqueror's reign. When William Rufus ascended the throne, the restless spirit of Bishop Odo hurried him into a conspiracy to dethrone that monarch, upon which all his estates were confiscated, and he was finally banished the kingdom. He is said to have joined Duke Robert in his expedition to Jerusalem, and to have died at Palermo,³ on his way there, in 1097.

¹ On his seal affixed to a deed, in Latin and Saxon, Odo is represented on horseback, with a *sword* in his hand. The deed, in Saxon, and the seal, are engraved in the *Archæologia*, vol. i. p. 361.

² This was in 1082, four years before Domesday Book was completed ; it is therefore probable that the King did not seize his estates when he attached his person.—See *Archæologia*, vol. i. p. 367.

³ William of Malmesbury says he died at Antioch. See the character given of the Bishop of Baieux by this faithful historian.

Bishop Odo held nine manors in Norfolk, from seven of which Stigand and his men had been ejected; the other two, which were very small, had been held by freemen. Their total value was, T. R. E. £59. 8s. 6d.; T. R. W. £100. 8s. 6d.

II.—ROBERT, COUNT OF MORTAIGNE.

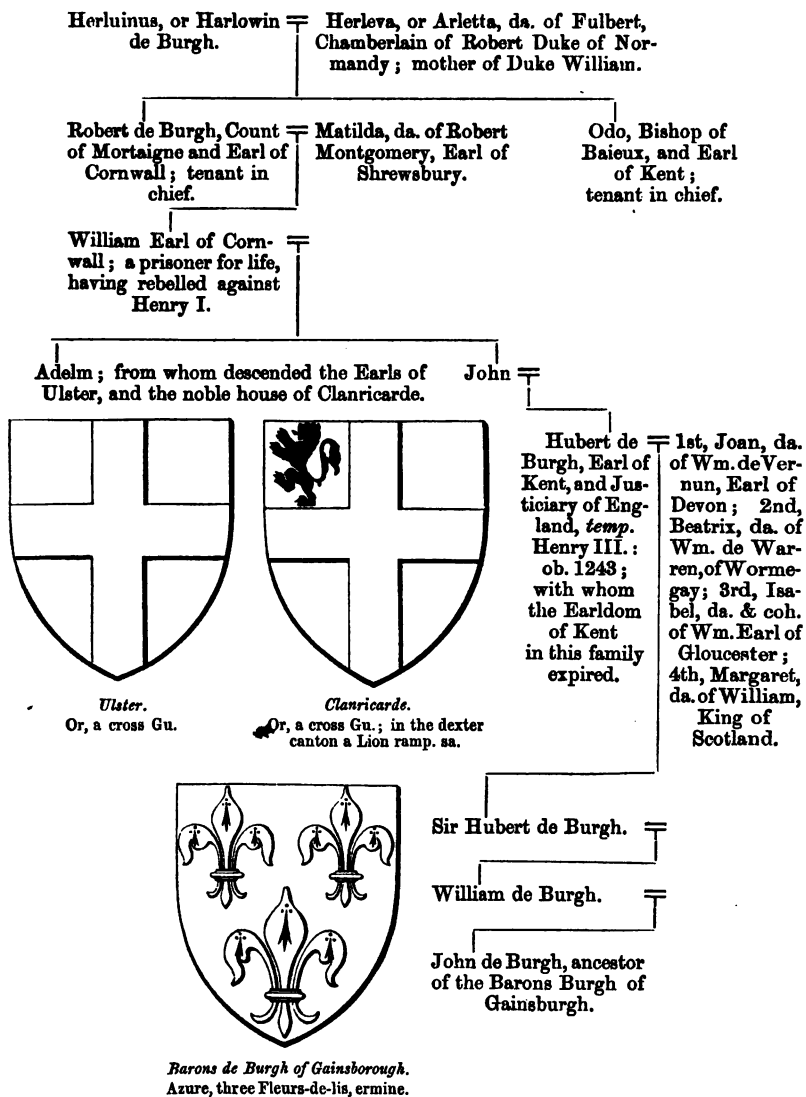
Robert de Burgh, Count of Mortaigne, in Normandy, brother to Odo Bishop of Baieux, and likewise half-brother to the Conqueror, was created Earl of Cornwall soon after the Conquest. He was probably the greatest landholder then in the kingdom,¹ and Brady says he held 793² manors, that is, 249 in Cornwall, and 545 in seventeen other counties; but this large number includes, of course, all those which were held under him by his numerous sub-tenants. Like his brother Odo, he is conspicuous in the Baieux Tapestry, but William of Malmesbury gives him the character of being dull and indolent—"crassi et hebetis ingenii hominem." He married Matilda, the youngest daughter of Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, and was a great benefactor to the abbey of Gestein, in Normandy; he also annexed the priory of St. Michael's Mount, in Cornwall, to the similarly situated Norman abbey of St. Michael in Periculo Maris. Dugdale was ignorant of the time and place of his death, but Kelham says he died in 1091.

The Count of Mortaigne held only two manors in Norfolk, which were together valued T. R. E. at £1. 6s., and at the same sum T. R. W.

¹ While the Conqueror thus enriched his half-brothers, "it is remarkable that not a single manor in any part of England, or even the smallest portion of land, is put down in the Survey as belonging to any of his sons."—Ellis's *General Introduction*, vol. i. p. 321.

² Lysons considers this number as greatly exaggerated.—See *Magna Britannia*, Cornwall, p. li.

PEDIGREE OF MORTAIGNE.



III.—COUNT ALAN.

In the counties of Hampshire, Dorsetshire, Hertfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire, Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk, the name of Comes Alanus appears among the tenants in chief, recorded in the great Survey of England. This invaluable record, although affording us minute particulars in all circumstances that bear directly upon the end for which it was undertaken, contains but few discriminating marks by which we can, in all cases, infallibly determine the persons whose names are introduced. In the instance before us, we simply meet with the words Comes Alanus, without any other variation than that of Comes Alamus, and C. A. : there is no particular description which may help us in deciding who the Count Alan was of whom the record treats in one place, as distinguished from other persons who may have borne the same name, and been mentioned on other occasions. Doubtless the commissioners who made the returns, and all whom it might then concern, were perfectly well acquainted with the person intended. We know indeed, from other sources, that there certainly was at least one Count Alan who accompanied Duke William in his descent upon England, and who married his daughter Constance, and was otherwise richly rewarded for his valour. But this by no means obliges us to conclude that there was but one Count Alan who joined the expedition, and that the immense possessions enumerated in the above-named eleven counties were all conferred upon *him*. Such, however, has hitherto been the conclusion at which all English genealogists have arrived. Sir William Dugdale, in his *Baronage*, Sir Henry Ellis, in his *General Introduction to Domesday Book*, and our own county historian, Blomefield, have all considered the Comes Alanus of the Survey, wherever mentioned, as one and the same person.¹ Thus, when treating of the

¹ A case similar to this is noticed in Baker's *History of Northamptonshire* (vol. i. pp. 560-561), and which the critical sagacity of that excellent topo-

parish of Cossey, Blomefield makes the Comes Alanus, who was lord there, to be the same person as the Alan Earl of Richmond who, as he says, was called Rufus and Fergaunt; and that, upon his death, he was succeeded by Alan Niger, or Alan the Black.

Now, this statement appears to be altogether erroneous, and Blomefield was doubtless led into it from having followed the generally received opinion, that there was *only one* Count Alan who accompanied Duke William into England. So uniformly indeed was this opinion entertained, that it appears never to have been questioned till the publication of the *Récherches sur le Domesday*, in 1842.¹ This work is but little known in England, and to it we are indebted for the following particulars:—

There were three lords of Bretagne who followed Duke William into England, all bearing the name of Alan, and title of Count; that is,—

1. Count Alan, or Alan Fergaunt. He was the son of Houel V. Duke of Bretagne; and to him the Conqueror granted the lands of Morcar Earl of Northumberland, and gave his daughter Constance in marriage. His possessions were in Hertfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire.
2. Count Alan, or Alan the Red, who was the second son of Eudo Count of Penthievre, had the grant of the forfeited manors of Edwin Earl of Mercia, and was created Earl of Richmond. His lordships were all in Yorkshire.
3. Count Alan, or Alan the Black, who was brother of the preceding, and third son of Eudo de Penthievre. He

grapher enabled him to rectify. The reviewer of Baker's work in the *Gent. Mag.* for Nov. 1831, observes, that "much remains to be done in identifying the tenants in chief of Domesday Book; and, that this has not long before this time been carefully and completely performed, redounds little to the credit and honour of our antiquarians." See also a paper in the same magazine for January, 1832, in which reference is made to this subject, by Mr. Stacey Grimaldi.

¹ *History of Norfolk*, vol. ii. p. 406, 8vo edit.

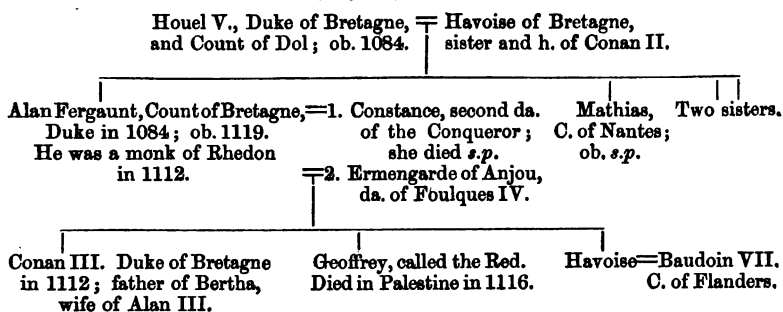
held in Hampshire, Dorsetshire, Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk; and it is with *this* Count Alan only that we are concerned.

Alan the Black was called Count of Bretagne, as was also his brother, Alan the Red; but, according to the Norman genealogists, they neither of them had any right to the title, and were so called merely by courtesy. Our Alan died, *sine prole*, in 1093, and was succeeded in the greater part of his possessions by Stephen Count of Penthievre, and by Ribald of Middleham, in Yorkshire, who is said, by Banks, to have been a younger brother of the same family. Both Alan the Red, and Alan the Black, were buried in the abbey church of Bury St. Edmunds.¹

Alan the Black is said to have held eighty-one manors in Norfolk, but to make up this number every berewite, of which there were twelve in the large manor of Cossey alone, must have been taken as a separate manor. The number which he really possessed in this county appears to have been fifty-six, and their annual value T. R. E. £96. 3s., T. R. W. £148. 14s.

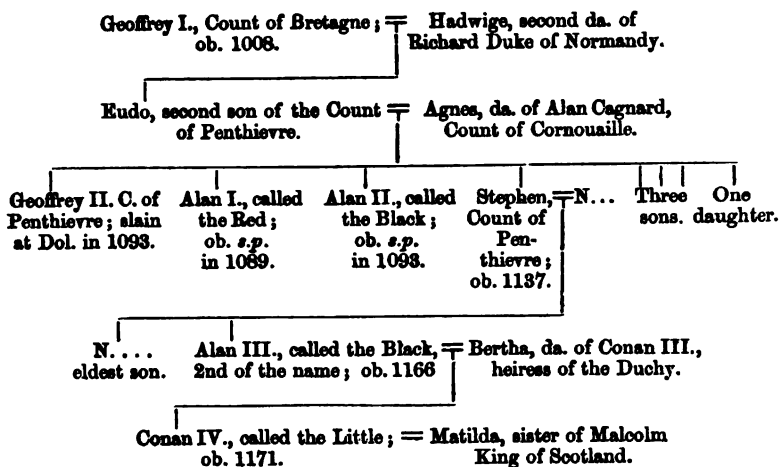
PEDIGREE OF THE COUNTS ALAN.

ALAN FERGAUNT.



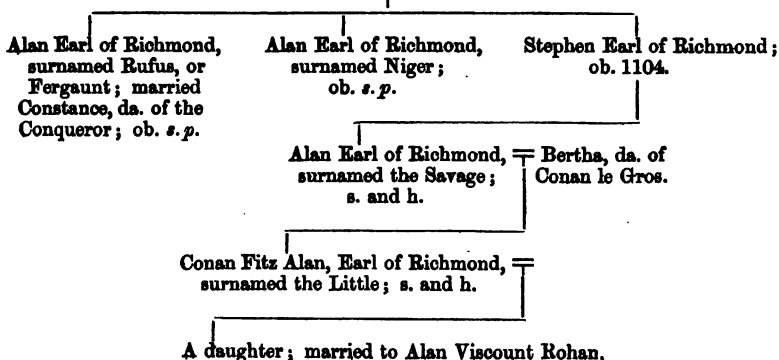
¹ Weever (*Fun. Mon.* p. 725) gives the date of his death (ex lib. Abb. de Charteris in bib. Cot.) "Alanus Comes Britannie, obiit an. 1093, et hic jacet ad hostium australe Sancti Edmundi." And then he goes on, as usual, to confound him with Alan "the Red, or Fergaunt," while Alan the Red and Alan Fergaunt were, as we have seen, two different persons, the former dying in 1089, and the latter in 1119.

ALAN THE RED, AND ALAN THE BLACK.



On referring to Blomefield's account of the descent of the great manor of Cossey, we shall find the pedigree he gives of Count Alan to differ widely from the above; when reduced to tabular form, it is as follows, ending, as the Norman pedigree does, with Conan the Little.

EUDO COUNT OF BRITANNY.



IV.—EUSTACE COUNT OF BOULOGNE.

Eustace III., Count of Boulogne, was not so liberally rewarded by the Conqueror, after the battle of Hastings, as many of the followers of Duke William were. The grants made to him were principally in Essex; in Norfolk he had but six manors, none of which he appears to have held in demesne, but selected Wido Angevin as his chief sub-tenant. The descendants of this Wido Angevin, after the Norman custom, assumed the name of Massingham, from that of one of the manors he sub-infeuded; and from him descended Sir Robert de Massingham, or, as he sometimes wrote himself, de Thorp, who held fees in Massingham, Ashwell-thorp, Anmer, and other places of the honour of Boulogne.

This Eustace was the son of him who fought and was wounded at the battle of Hastings, and who has generally been considered as the tenant in chief here referred to. But Sir Henry Ellis observes,¹ “the *Gallia Christiana* (vol. x. p. 1594) represents Ida (sister of Geoffrey Duke of Lorraine) Countess of Boulogne, as a widow in 1082;” this, he adds, “is important, as it would show that the Eustace Count of Boulogne, whose English estates are recorded in Domesday Book, must have been the *third* of the name, and not the father who fought with the Conqueror at the battle of Hastings.”²

Eustace the father had become well known in England some years prior to the Conquest, having, in 1048, paid a visit to his brother-in-law, King Edward, and on his return caused the great disturbance at Dover, related by all our historians.

Eustace III. married Margaret, daughter of Malcolm III.,

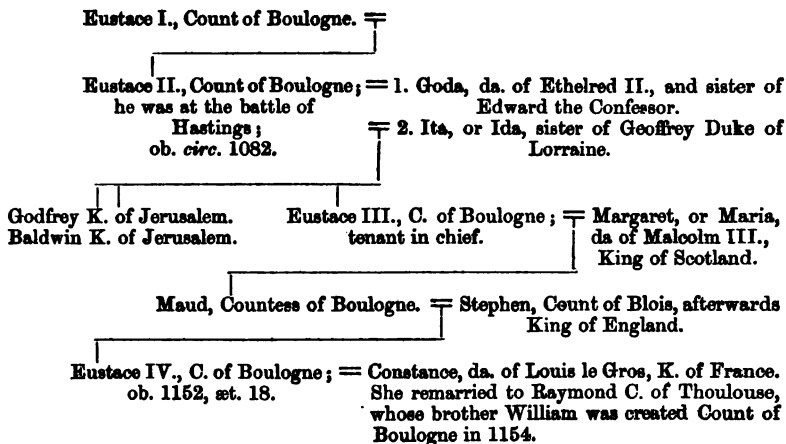
¹ *General Introduction to Domesday Book*, vol. i. p. 385.

² Mr. Stothard discovered Earl Eustace II. in the Baieux tapestry, standing on the left hand of Duke William, with outstretched arms, bearing a standard.—*Archæologia*, vol. xix. p. 185.

King of Scotland, and had a daughter Maud, wife of Stephen King of England.

The value of the six manors held by Count Eustace in Norfolk was, T. R. E. £15., T. R. W. £20. 10s.

PEDIGREE OF COUNT EUSTACE.



V.—HUGH EARL OF CHESTER.

Hugh de Abrincis, or Avranches, surnamed Lupus, was half-nephew of William the Conqueror. He does not appear to have been present at the battle of Hastings, not having joined Duke William till after the victory which decided the fate of England. His valour and capacity, however, were useful to his uncle, in supporting him after the conquest, and he was liberally remunerated by that prince, who, when Gherbod, a nobleman of Flanders, had relinquished the earldom of Chester, with which he had been endowed by William, created him earl palatine of that county, in 1070. This earldom he was to hold as free by the sword, as the King held England by his crown. Hence, in the Cheshire Domesday it is not said Hugo Comes "tenet de rege," but "tenet de dominio;"¹ and the tenants *in capite* in that county are en-

¹ Tom. i. fol. 262 b.

tered, in like manner, as holding not "de rege," but "de comite."¹

Upon receiving his earldom in sovereignty, which was probably conferred upon him that he might the better be enabled to restrain the incursions of the Welsh, Hugh Lupus created twelve barons,² whom he called his peers, and enjoyed all the rights of royalty in his sovereign court. But, with all his greatness, his character, as drawn by Ordericus Vitalis, appears to have been a very worthless one. "He was a most luxurious and prodigal nobleman. His attendants, whenever he travelled, were so numerous, that they looked more like an army than a family of servants. He gave away vast sums of money, without reason or measure, and was equally extravagant in the bribes and presents he extorted from people under his authority. He was excessively fond of the country sports of hunting and hawking, in the pursuit of which he destroyed the fences, and laid waste the arable lands, of his county of Cheshire in a miserable manner, having no regard to the interest of the farmers who occupied them, or to the remonstrances of the clergy, but being governed entirely by the hawkers and huntsmen who were his companions in those sports. He was also an excessive glutton, and indulged himself so much in the pleasure of eating and drinking, that he grew enormously fat and heavy, so as to be hardly able to walk. He was also a great whoremaster, and had a great number of illegitimate children, by several different women, who almost all came to untimely deaths; and he had one lawful son by his wife, Ermentrude, the daughter of Hugh of Clermont, in the country of Beauvais in France; he was named Richard, and succeeded him in the possession of the county of Chester, and died a young man, and without children, in the reign of King Henry the First, being drowned in the same ship with William called Adeling, or the prince royal of England, the only son and heir apparent of that king."³

¹ Tom. i. fol. 263 b, 264.

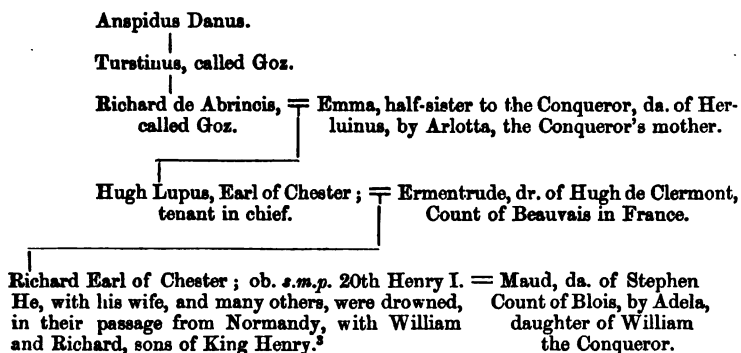
² Spelman's *Glossary*, voce Baro.

³ *Historiæ Anglicanæ Selecta Monumenta*, by Baron Maseres, p. 250, and note.

To atone for this evil course of life, according to the fashion of the times, Hugh Lupus, in 1085, restored the abbey of St. Sever, in the diocese of Coutances;¹ and in 1093, at the instigation of Anselm Archbishop of Canterbury, he settled at Chester an abbot and convent of Benedictine monks from Bec, in Normandy.² In this abbey of St. Werberg, in Chester, he assumed the monastic habit, the 20th of July, 1101, and died there four days afterwards, in the garb of a monk.

By far the larger part of the grants to Hugh Lupus were in Cheshire, but he held seven manors in Norfolk, whose total annual value was, T. R. E. £17. 17s.; T. R. W. £27.

PEDIGREE OF HUGH LUPUS.



VI.—ROBERT MALET.

There are three persons of the name of Malet mentioned in Domesday Book :—

1. William, who was one of the Conqueror's faithful Normans, and to whom, after the battle of Hastings, he

¹ *Récherches sur le Domesday.*

² Tanner's *Notitia Monastica*, and Lysons's *Mag. Brit. Cheshire.*

³ The arms attributed to Richard Earl of Chester are, Gules crusilly or, a wolf's head erased argent; while his father, Hugh Lupus, is said to have borne, Azure, a wolf's head erased argent. There is, however, no proof of the authenticity of these early arms. True hereditary armorial bearings have not an earlier date than the commencement of the thirteenth century.

committed the body of Harold to be buried.¹ He was also appointed governor of York Castle, which the Conqueror built in 1068.² This William Malet died before the Survey was taken, and his death is alluded to more than once in the second volume,³ when speaking of the claims of his son Robert.

2. Robert, who was the son of the above William, and Hesilia his wife.
3. Durandus, whose name follows that of Robert, as tenant in chief in Nottinghamshire; and who was probably of the same family.

Robert Malet led the chivalry of Cotentin, in the descent upon England, and is seen in the Baieux Tapestry, seated on one side of Duke William, who has his brother Odo, the bishop, on the other. After the battle he was liberally rewarded in several counties, having the honour of Eye in Suffolk, and twenty-five manors in Norfolk; but most of these were small, and their total annual value T. R. E. was only £27: 13s. 10d., T. R. W. £35. 13s. 4d. Besides this, he and his men had unlawfully possessed themselves of six portions of land belonging to others, which were valued at 13s. 2d., T. R. E. and T. R. W.

He was the founder of the Benedictine priory at Eye;⁴ and Blomefield says "this Robert was great chamberlain of England, under King Henry I.; but in the second year of that King was banished and deprived of his possessions, for adhering to Robert Curtois, that King's eldest brother, Duke of Normandy."⁵

¹ *Orderic. Vital.* p. 502.

² *Hist. Ang. Select. Mon.* by Baron Maseres, p. 229.

³ "H. de hapincha. Hapesbure. Hanc terram calumpniatur rob malet et dicit quod pater suus eam tenuit quando ivit in maresc. ⁊ hoc testatur hundred et tamen non tenebat eam die qua fuit mortuus."—Tom. ii. fol. 133 b; see also fol. 294 and fol. 332 b.

⁴ Tanner's *Not. Monast.* p. 510.

⁵ Blom. vol. viii. p. 341.

VII.—WILLIAM DE WARREN.

William de Warren was Count of Guarenne in Normandy, and came into England with the Conqueror, with whom he was in high favour, and whose daughter Gundreda he is said to have married.¹ In 1087, William Rufus created him Earl of Surrey, but he retained the honour for a short time only, as he died soon afterwards.

Earl Warren had frequently his residence at Castle Acre, where he had built a castle, and where, a short time before his death, he began the foundation of the priory.² He was also the founder of Lewes Priory in Sussex, and was there buried, in July, 1089. Dugdale gives the following curious account of the parting hour of this William de Warren :—
 “It is reported that this Earl William did violently detain certain lands from the monks of Ely; for which, being often admonished by the abbot, and not making restitution, he died miserably. And though his death happened very far off the Isle of Ely, the same night he died, the abbot lying quietly in his bed, and meditating on heavenly things, heard the soul of this earl, in its carriage away by the devil, cry out loudly, and with a known and distinct voice, ‘Lord, have mercy on me; Lord, have mercy on me;’ and moreover, that the next day after, the abbot acquainted all the monks of the chapter therewith. And likewise, that about four days after, there came a messenger to them from the wife of this earl, with one

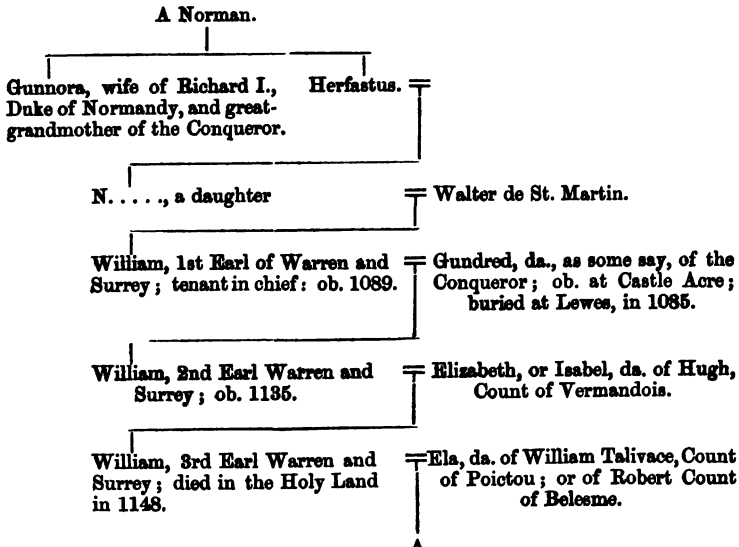
¹ Ordericus Vitalis asserts that Gundreda was the sister of Gherbode, a Flemming; while Brooke calls her fifth daughter of the Conqueror, and is not contradicted by Vincent. By others she is thought to have been William's daughter-in-law, being the daughter of his wife by a former husband. In the *Record of the House of Gournay* are the documents relating to this disputed question. *See pp. 63 and 73, *et seq.*; see also Mr. Stapleton's paper in the third volume of the *Journal of the Archæological Institute*.

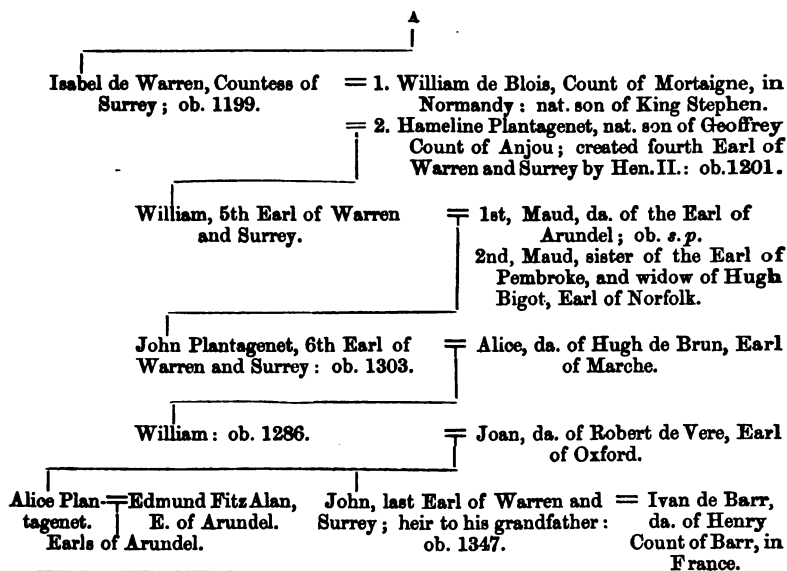
² Blom. vol. viii. p. 358.

hundred shillings for the good of his soul, who told them that he died the very hour that the abbot had heard the outcry. But that neither the abbot nor any of the monks would receive it, not thinking it safe for them to take the money of a damned person." "If this part of the story," adds Dugdale, "as to the abbot's hearing the voice, be no truer than the last, viz., that his lady sent them one hundred shillings, I shall deem it to be a mere fiction, in regard the lady was certainly dead about three years before."

William de Warren is said to have held at the Survey 296 manors, of which 139 were in Norfolk; but, according to the plan of calculation here made use of, the number of manors he held in this county was 145; their total annual value being T. R. E. £249. 1*s.* 4*d.*, T. R. W. £329. 4*s.* William de Warren and his men had also unlawfully got possession, by invading the property of others, of five portions of land, valued T. R. E. and T. R. W. at £1. 10*s.* 4½*d.*

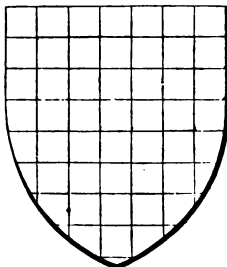
PEDIGREE OF EARL WARREN.





Arundel.

Ar. a Lion ramp. within a bordure Or.



Warren.

Chequey, Or and Az.

VIII.—ROGER BIGOT.

Many fanciful stories have been invented to account for the origin of certain names, among which is the well-known one related by Camden, in reference to that of Bigot or Bigod. The name appears to have been at first applied as a sobriquet by the French to the Normans in general, for their evil habit of taking God's name in vain.¹

¹ Compare Wace, *Roman du Rou*, vol. ii. p. 71.

Mult out Franceis Normanz laidiz
 Et de mefaiz e de mediz

This Roger the Norman, Comes Roger, or Roger Bigot, was probably the first who appropriated the generic name as a surname, and as such it was continued by his descendants for many generations.

He was a man of great power and reputation, and the Conqueror, upon the rebellion of Ralph de Guader, Earl of Norfolk, appointed him, in 1077, constable of the castle of Norwich, and also King's bailiff, to gather all the rents arising from the borough of the castle, city, and earldom, which high offices continued in the family of Bigot for many years.¹ Besides these and other honours to which he afterwards attained, he was largely endowed with lands in several counties; and drawing towards the close of life, in 1104 he founded the abbey for Cluniac monks at Thetford. In the foundation charter for this abbey he expresses his desire that he and his posterity should be buried therein.² He died in 1107, and although he had directed his body to be interred in the monastery he had founded, and his epitaph, according to Weever, formerly existed in that church, by the contrivance of the monks of Norwich he was buried in that city.³

Roger Bigot held 187 manors in Norfolk, valued T. R. E. at £206. 4s. 8d., T. R. W. at £281. 18s.; he and his men had also unlawfully got possession of sixteen portions of land, by invasion of the property of others; these were valued T. R. E. at £2. 12s. 9d., T. R. W. at £2. 6s. 9d.

Sovent lor dient reproviers
E claimant *Bigoz* et Draschiers.

Mr. Edgar Taylor, in a note, in his edition of the *Roman du Rou*, p. 235, observes, "The history of this family, their name, and origin, seems worthy of more consideration than has hitherto been given. The usually assigned origin of the name appears doubtful. On one of the Norfolk estates was lately found a signet ring of one of the family, exhibiting in the rebus—'by goat'—a new variety of the name."

¹ Blom. *passim*.

² Martin's *History of Thetford*, chap. xii.

³ Weever's *Funeral Monuments*, p. 829; and Tanner's *Notitia Monastica*, p. 335, note.

“he was esteemed to be a man of tolerable learning, and qualifications suitable to his character.” Very few particulars of his life are known, but we are informed that he died on the 22nd of July, in 1119 or 1120.¹

It has been conjectured that this Bishop of Thetford was the same person as Bishop Herbert de Losinga, his successor;² but this supposition is plainly an error, for William Bishop of Thetford, the tenant in chief of Domesday Book, must have preceded Herbert de Losinga in that bishopric; the great Survey having been completed in 1086,³ at least five years before Herbert bought the see of Thetford of William Rufus, in 1091; unless indeed we can suppose him to have been bishop before he made the simoniacal purchase of the King, which can hardly be admitted.

Blomefield tells us that Bishop William “is said by some authors to have been chancellor to the King, as well as his predecessor; but, plain it is, he was in great favour with the Conqueror, who gave him no less than thirty odd manors, in fee, to him and his heirs, besides lands and revenues in above forty other towns, some of which belonged to Stigand, who had took them from the see, to which at his death, he left all those that ever did belong to it, with many others of his own gift, being the greatest benefactor that the bishopric ever had.”⁴

Of the “Terra de Feudo” of the Norfolk Domesday, the same writer says, “not as belonging to the original revenues of the bishopric, but as part of those revenues that his predecessors had been infeoffed in by other pious benefactors;”⁵

¹ Martin's *History of Thetford*, p. 35.

² See *Norfolk Archaeology*, vol. iii. p. 140. Weever also omits William Galsagus, and makes Herbert, whom he calls Galfagus, successor to Arfast.

³ Domesday Book was completed in 1086, as we are informed by the superscription at the end of the second volume. The record is noticed in the *Saxon Chronicle* under the year 1085, but according to the Red Book in the Exchequer, it was begun in 1080 and finished in 1086; and from internal evidence there can be no doubt of the correctness of this latter date.

⁴ Blom. vol. ii. p. 49.

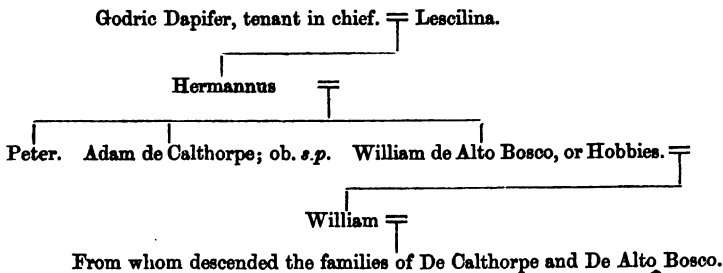
⁵ Ibid. vol. i. p. 405.

end of his life he became blind, and dying in 1103, was buried in his own church.¹ Lysons says the tombs erected in memory of Bishop Osbern, and Bishop Leofric, his predecessor, are still in the south transept of Exeter Cathedral. According to Kelham, this bishop was kinsman to King Edward the Confessor, and allied to William the Conqueror. He held four small manors in Norfolk, whose united annual value was, T. R. E. £3. 10*s.*; T. R. W. £6.

XI.—GODRIC DAPIFER.

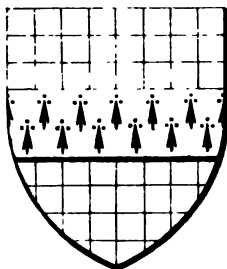
From this Godric the ancient family of the Calthorpes, of Norfolk and Lincolnshire, are said to be derived. He was twice married, and by Lescilina, one of his wives, had a son Herman, whose son Adam assumed the name of Calthorpe, from the parish of which he was lord, and dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother William, called William de Alto Bosco, or Hobbies; this William had a son of the same name, who had several sons, from whom descended the families of Hobbies and Calthorpe; and William de Suffield, or de Calthorpe, tenth Bishop of Norwich, was of this stock. Godric was not only a tenant *in capite* and a sub-tenant, but steward also, or manager of sixty-seven manors, which the Conqueror retained as the property of the crown. At the time of taking the Survey, he was tenant in chief of forty-one lordships in Norfolk, which were valued T. R. E. at £31. 19*s.* 4*d.*, T. R. W. at £49. 18*s.*

PEDIGREE OF GODRIC DAPIFER.

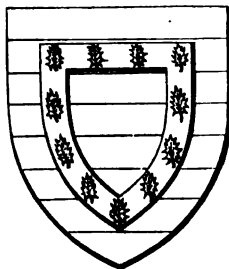


¹ Godwin, *de Presulibus*.

ARMS OF DE CALTHORPE AND DE ALTO BOSCO.



De Calthorpe.
Chequey Or and Az.
a fesse ermine.

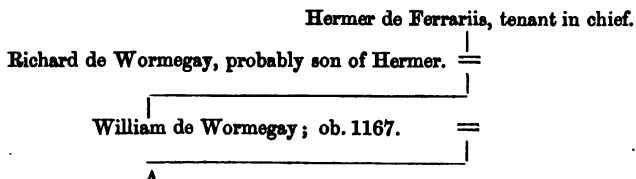


De Alto Bosco.
Barry an Orle of
Holly leaves proper.

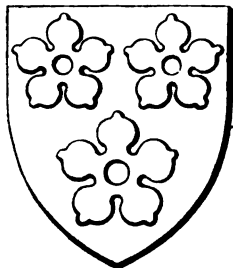
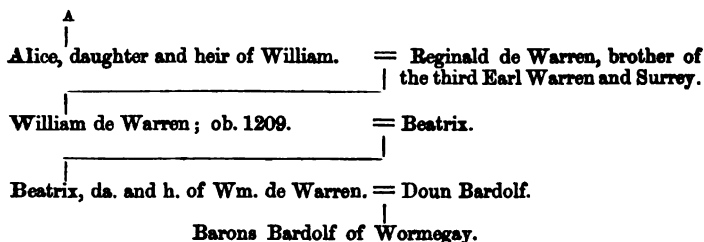
XII.—HERMER DE FERRARIIS.

Hermer de Ferrariis, ancestor of the early lords of Wormegay, in this county—his descendants, according to the Norman custom, taking the name of De Wormegay from the lordship which he held in that parish—was rewarded for his services at the Conquest with the grant of twenty-two manors¹ in Norfolk, from many of which Turchetil, a Saxon, had been ejected. Hermer is conspicuous in Domesday Book, as being by far the largest unlawful invader on the lands of the freemen of the county, and was probably one of the most violent and tyrannical of the powerful Norman barons who accompanied Duke William to England. His lands were worth, T. R. E. £63. 6s. 4d., and T. R. W. £67. 0s. 8d.; while the value of the lands he invaded, or laid unjust claims to, was T. R. E. £19. 19s. 5d., and T. R. W. £20. 19s. 9d.

PEDIGREE OF HERMER DE FERRARIIS.



¹ Blomefield says (vol. vii. p. 321) he had 25 lordships in this county; and afterwards (p. 493) he enumerates 42, including the Invasions.



Bardolf.
 Azure, three Cinquefoils Or.

XIII.—THE ABBEY OF ST. EDMUNDSBURY.

At a very early period, King Sigebert founded a monastery upon, or very near to, the site which was afterwards occupied by the abbey founded by Canute, King of England and Denmark, in the year 1020. This abbey was richly endowed when William of Normandy arrived here, and when all its possessions fell into the hands of that ruthless conqueror. Upon the redistribution of the lands of the kingdom, the chief of those enumerated in the Domesday Survey, in Norfolk and Suffolk, as granted to St. Edmundsbury, were what the abbey had held in the time of King Edward the Confessor. With respect to Broke, in Loddon hundred, the record says expressly, that it was held by the abbey when the Survey was taken, and that it had been given to it by Toli the sheriff, in King Edward's time.¹

This account, observes Blomefield, is authentic, although "it is partly contradicted by a register of Bury Abbey, which

¹ Tom. ii. fol. 211.

says that William the Conqueror gave it to St. Edmund when he first supplicated his favour and protection, falling prostrate before him, and placing a small knife, wrapped up, on the altar of St. Edmund, in the presence of many of his chief nobility, and also the grant, signed with his seal, which the register observes was at that time preserved in the said convent."¹ It does not appear very difficult to reconcile these accounts, if we suppose that William first took the manor from the abbey, and then gave it again to the rightful owners.

The lands in Norfolk belonging to the abbey of St. Edmundsbury, consisted of fifty-three manors, valued T. R. E. at £70. 2s., and T. R. W. at £94. 11s. 1d. The abbot was also found to have unlawfully possessed himself of five portions of land, valued T. R. E. at £2. 1s. 4d., and T. R. W. at £2. 5s. 4d.

XIV.—ELY ABBEY.

St. Etheldreda, or St. Audrey, as she is usually called, the daughter of Anna, King of the East Angles, was the first foundress of this monastery, in the year 673; the legend of her life and history, as taken from the Monkish Annals, may be seen at large in Bentham's *History of Ely Cathedral*. In King Edward the Confessor's time the abbey of Ely was very rich, and the greater part of the possessions with which the Conqueror endowed it, it had previously enjoyed under that King. At the Survey this abbey had a grant of thirty-eight lordships in Norfolk, valued T. R. E. at £97. 16s. 6d., and T. R. W. at £115. 15s. 2d. The abbot of Ely had also unlawfully possessed himself, by invasion of the property of others, of four portions of land, valued at 10s. 4d. T. R. E., and at the same sum in King William's time.

XV.—THE ABBEY OF ST. BENET, AT RAMSEY.

The abbey of Benedictine Monks at Ramsey, in Huntingdonshire, was built by Ailwine, Alderman of all England, and

¹ Blom. vol. x. p. 105.

Duke or Earl of the East Angles, in 969. In a charter of Insepimus, remaining among the records in the Tower of London, and reciting a charter of King Edgar, respecting the foundation and property of this abbey, it is stated that Ailwine, a friend and relation of King Edgar, had been long afflicted with the gout; and that, upon a certain occasion, when his fisherman Vulfgeat had toiled long in vain, to catch fish for his master, in Ramesmere, he was at length directed, by a heavenly voice, to take a species called *hacaed*, and carry it to his master, and tell him to found a religious house on the spot where he should perceive his bull had torn up the ground, by doing which he should be relieved from his gout; and in token that this commission was true, the fisherman had his little finger bent by the heavenly voice, and restored to its original straightness again by Ailwine. All things came to pass as predicted: the abbey was founded, and finished in five years, and consecrated in 974.¹

To the abbey of Ramsey there was a grant of twelve lordships in Norfolk, valued T. R. E. at £30. 1s. 8d., and T. R. W. at £28. 1s. 8d.

XVI.—THE ABBEY OF ST. BENET, AT HULME.

“King Canute, before the year 1020, founded an abbey of Benedictine Monks at Hulme, upon the site of an ancient monastery. From the time of its foundation its revenues rapidly increased, and, in addition to the extensive endowments assigned to it by its royal founder, its privileges were farther extended by Edward the Confessor, and by succeeding monarchs; and the nobility, during a long succession of years, devoted a portion of their wealth in augmentation of the revenues of this institution.”² Among other benefactors to this abbey, Ralph Stalre, a sub-tenant, frequently mentioned in

¹ See the charter, in intolerable monkish Latin, in the *Archæologia*, vol. xiv. p. 154.

² Taylor's *Index Monasticus*.

Domesday, is recorded to have given one carucate of land, with King William's consent, at Estune, "*cum uxore suâ.*"¹ It is not improbable that she took up her residence in this monastery; but she could not have been professed here, as the abbey was for the monks alone, but females of high rank were sometimes admitted to reside within its walls. According to the Survey, the abbey of St. Benet at Hulme had a grant of seventy-seven manors and lordships in Norfolk, valued T. R. E. at £91. 13*s.* 3*d.*, and T. R. W. at £103. 9*s.* 7*d.*

XVII.—THE ABBEY OF ST. STEPHEN, AT CAEN.

The marriage of William Duke of Normandy with Matilda, daughter of Bawdwin, Count of Flanders, in 1053, being within the prohibited degrees, Manger, Archbishop of Rouen, William's uncle, issued the thunders of the church against them. For some time the duke stoutly resisted all overtures of reconciliation; but at length he and his duchess consented to erect two monasteries, one for men, the other for women, in order to appease the angry prelate, and render their marriage unexceptionable in the sight of the church. The place they fixed on, in which to build these sacred edifices, was Caen in Normandy, which had long been their favourite place of residence; and there was founded, in 1066, the Abbey Church of the Holy Trinity, by Matilda, and in 1077, the Abbey of St. Stephen, by William. Upon distributing the lands of his newly acquired kingdom among his friends and dependants, William was not forgetful of his abbey of St. Stephen at Caen, but, with other gifts in England, assigned to it a manor in Norfolk, called Wella, now Well Hall, in Gayton, in Freebridge hundred. This manor appears to have been given, in the first instance, to William de Scoies, who possessed it but a short time, resigning it to the abbey, probably at the king's in-

¹ Tom. ii. fol. 217 *b.*

stigation. It was valued T. R. E. at £9., and T. R. W. at £10.¹

XVIII.—WILLIAM DE SCOIES.

This tenant in chief, who is sometimes incorrectly called William of Scotland, was a Norman adventurer, who took his name from a town called Escoues, and Escoyes;² he was rewarded by the Conqueror with the gift of forty-three manors in Norfolk, valued T. R. E. at £54. 15s. 2d., and T. R. W. at £75. 5s. 2d. Blomefield says he sold the greater part of these possessions to Walter Giffart, second Earl of Buckinghamshire and Longueville, and died in 1102. We know of no particulars relating to the life of this tenant in chief.

XIX.—RALPH DE BELLO-FAGO.

Ralph de Bello-fago is supposed by Blomefield³ to have been brother to William de Beaufoe, Bishop of Thetford; and he appears to have had a son, Ralph de Bello-fago, who was sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk *temp.* Henry I.,⁴ and also a daughter Agnes, who was married to Henry de Rie, lord of Hingham, who thus inherited the possessions of Ralph de Bello-fago. The posterity of this Agnes Beaufoe by Henry de Rie, and that of William, Bishop of Thetford, continued in Norfolk for many generations, but it seems next to impossible to trace their descent with any degree of certainty. At the time of the Survey, Ralph de Bello-fago had fourteen burgesses in the New Burgh of Norwich, besides a grant of fifty-two lordships in this county, valued T. R. E. at £86. 12s. 3d.,

¹ Revenu Temporel.—“Dans le comté de Norfolk, le manoir de Welles ou Wellhall, dans Gayton, donné par Guillaume d'Esquai, avec l'église de Saint Nicolas de Gayton, ainsi que la dime et les terres dépendantes de cette église.” —*L'Abbaye de Saint-Etienne de Caen*. Par O. Hippeau. *Caen*, 1855, p. 526.

² See Blom. vol. viii. pp. 285, 297.

³ Blom. vol. iii. p. 20 n.

⁴ Blom. vol. iii. p. 465; but Parkin thinks he may have been a son of the bishop.

and T. R. W. at £124. 8s. 11d. He had also invaded six portions of land, valued T. R. E. at 13s. 5d., and T. R. W. at 14s. 11d.

XX.—RAINALD, SON OF IVO.

This Rainald held fifty-eight lordships in the county of Norfolk, whose united value T. R. E. was £107. 13s. 1d., and T. R. W. £119. 15s. 1d.; he had also unlawfully possessed himself, by invasion of the property of others, of eleven portions of land, valued T. R. E. at £2. 13s. 6d., and T. R. W. at £2. 14s. 2d. The lands which Rainald, son of Ivo, held, came afterwards to the Earls of Clare and Gloucester. Whether this Rainald Fitz-Ivo left any descendants is uncertain.

Gage, in his *History of Suffolk*, observes, "Reinaldus filius Ivonis is named in Domesday Book, fol. 230, as a tenant *in capite* of lands in Norfolk; but the pen has been drawn across the name, and it is a question whether the lands were not always parcel of the honour of Clare."

XXI.—RALF DE TODENI.

Ralf de Toden, or Toesny, "was probably a son, nephew, or other relation of that powerful nobleman Roger de Toesny, who was the great standard-bearer of Normandy,¹ and had

¹ We gather the following from Edgar Taylor's edition of the *Roman de Rou*.—"On the eve of the battle of Hastings, the duke called a serving-man, and ordered him to bring forth the gonfanon which the Pope had sent him; and he who bore it, having unfolded it, the duke took it and reared it, and called to Raol de Conches (this Ralf de Toden): 'Bear my gonfanon,' said he, 'for I would not but do you right; by right and by ancestry your line are standard-bearers of Normandy, and very good knights have they all been.' 'Many thanks to you,' said Raol, 'for acknowledging our right; but by my faith, the gonfanon shall not this day be borne by me. To-day I claim quitance of the service, for I would serve you in other guise. I will go with you into the battle, and will fight the English as long as life shall last, and know that my hand will be worth any twenty of such men.' Then the duke turned another way, and called to him Galtier Giffart. 'Do you take this gonfanon,' said he, 'and bear it in the battle.' But Galtier Giffart answered,

rebelled against Duke William, in the beginning of his reign over that duchy, in the year 1036, and had been defeated and killed by Roger de Beaumont. Ralf de Todení had distinguished himself about the time of the battle of Mortemer, in the year 1054, and was the person whom Duke William sent to Henry I., King of France, to inform him that the part of his army which he had sent forward, under the command of his brother Odo, to lay waste the district called the Pais de Caux (Calcinum territorium), in Normandy, had been entirely defeated.”¹ Upon the Survey he had about twenty lordships given him in Norfolk, with many more in other counties. All the lands of Ralf de Todení in this county, comprising many berewites and smaller portions, were valued with his great lordship of Necton, in South Greenhoe; with the exception of half a carucate and thirty acres, held by a freeman, at a place called Esterestuna (Sturston), in Grimshoe hundred. They were together valued at £60. 2s. T. R. E., and at £60. 1s. T. R. W. He was also found to have unlawful possession of a portion of land, valued at 12s., both T. R. E. and T. R. W.

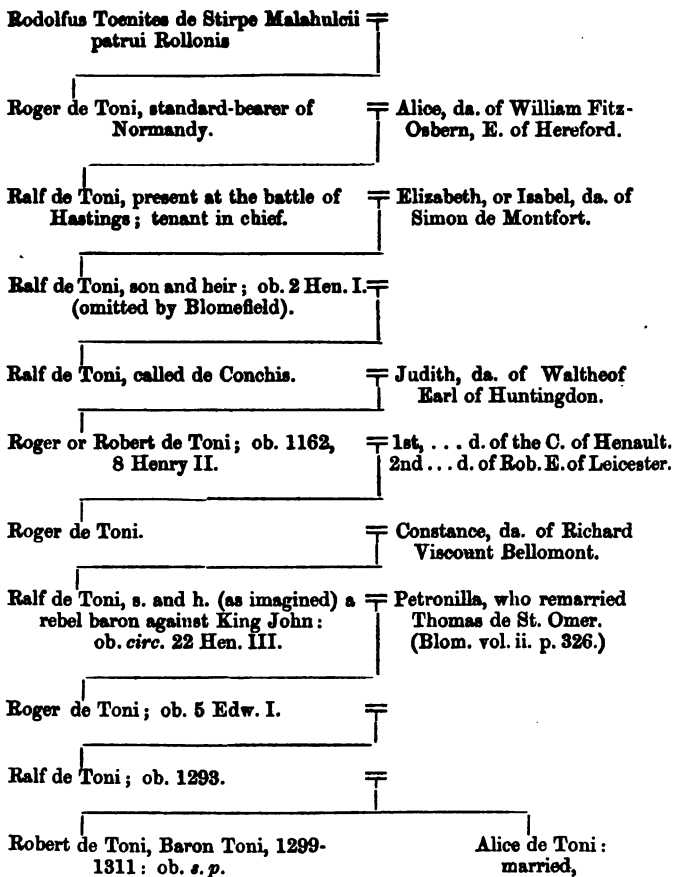
Ralf de Todení died in 1101, and was buried with his ancestors in the abbey of Conches, in Normandy,² which his father had founded. He, with his wife Isabel, and his sons Roger and Ralf, founded the priory of West Acre, in this county. Saham-Tony still records his name.

‘Sire, for God’s mercy, look at my white and bald head; my strength has fallen away, and my breath become shorter. The standard should be borne by one who can endure long labour; I shall be in the battle, and you have not any man who will serve you more truly; I will strike with my sword till it shall be dyed in your enemies’ blood.’ Then the duke said fiercely, ‘By the splendour of God, my lord, I think you mean to betray and fail me in this great need.’ ‘Sire,’ said Giffart, ‘not so! we have done no treason, nor do I refuse from any felony towards you; but I have to lead a great chivalry, both soldiers and men of my fief. Never had I such good means of serving you as I now have; and if God please, I will serve you, and will give my own heart for yours.’” The standard was borne at the battle of Hastings by Turston Fitz-Rou, who received large estates in England.

¹ See *Selecta Monumenta Historiæ Anglicanæ*, by Baron Maseres, 4to, p. 181 n.

² Taylor’s *Index Monasticus*.

PEDIGREE OF TODENI.



De Toni.
Argent, a Maunch Gules.

XXII.—HUGH DE MONTEFORTI.

Hugh de Monteforti, or, as he is called by Ordericus Vitalis, Hugo Stabulariorum Comes, that is, Hugh, Master of the Horse, was present at the battle of Hastings;¹ and was son of that Hugh the First, called Hugh with the Beard, who lost his life in a duel with Walkelin de Ferrieres.² This Hugh the Second is mentioned by William Pictaviensis³ as having greatly distinguished himself by his courage and conduct in Normandy in the year 1054, when the great army with which King Henry I. of France invaded Normandy, was defeated at Mortemer. He was also one of the three barons to whom William, when he visited Normandy in 1067, left the administration of justice in England; and his posterity flourished, for many generations, in Warwickshire, Staffordshire, and other counties.⁴ Hugo de Monteforti had a grant of seventeen lordships in Norfolk, which were valued T. R. E. at £62. 10s., and T. R. W. at £60. 5s. He and his men had also unlawfully possessed themselves, by invasion, of four portions of land belonging to others, valued T. R. E. at £7. 13. 10d., and T. R. W. at £6. 13s. 10d.

¹ See *Select. Monu. Hist. Angl.* p. 179 n.

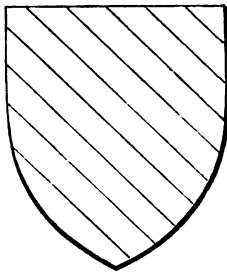
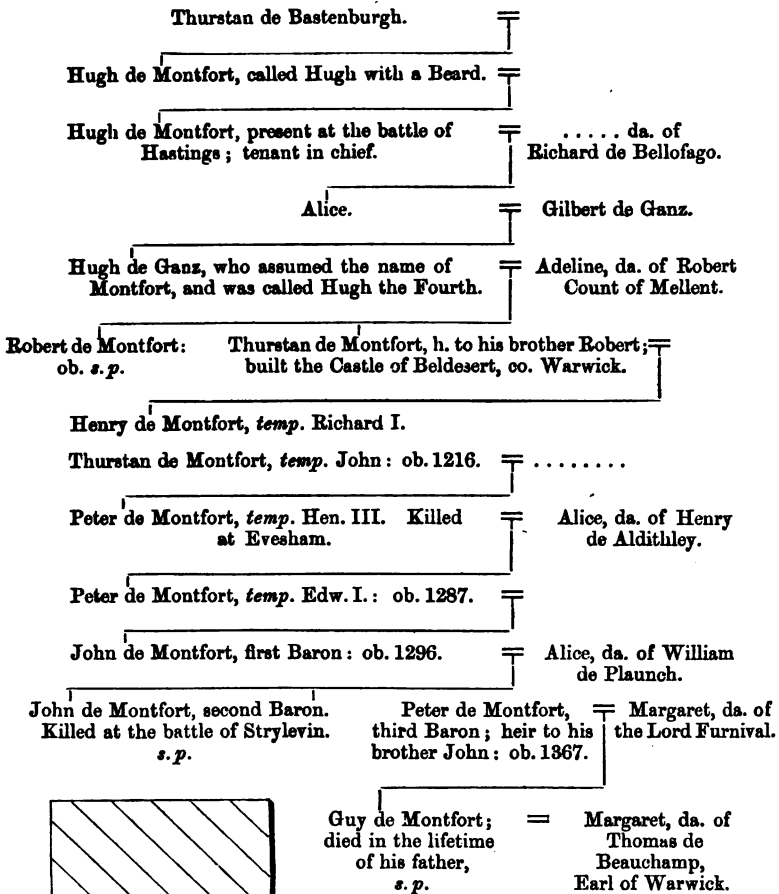
² "A mighty feud broke out between Walkelin de Ferrieres and Hugh Lord Montfort; I know not which was right, and which was wrong; but they waged fierce war with each other, and were not to be reconciled; neither by bishop nor lord could peace or love be established between them. Both were good knights, bold and brave. Once upon a time they met, and the rage of each against the other was so great that they fought to the death. I know not which carried himself most gallantly, or who fell first, but the issue of the affray was that Hugh was slain, and Walkelin fell also; both lost their lives in the same affray, and on the same day."—See *Roman de Rou*, edit. Taylor, p. 8.

³ *Select. Monu. Hist. Angl.* p. 60.

⁴ Of Peter de Montford, a descendant of this Hugh, Burke says, "The descendant of this fortunate soldier, Peter de Montfort, living *temp.* Henry III., became one of the most zealous amongst the turbulent barons of the era, and, after the battle of Lewes, was of the *nine* nominated to rule the kingdom; in which station he enjoyed and exercised more than regal power, but of short duration, for he fell at the subsequent conflict of Evesham, so disastrous to the baronial cause. His male line terminated with his great-grandson, Peter

ANALYSIS OF THE

PEDIGREE OF MONTFORT.



Montfort.
Bendy of ten, Or and Azure.

de Montfort, third lord, who died *s.p.* in 1367, leaving an illegitimate son, Sir John Montfort, Knight, whose posterity flourished, in the male line, for several subsequent generations, at Coleshill, co. Warwick, until the attainder of Sir Simon Montfort, Knight, *temp.* Henry VII., whose descendants continued at Bescote, co. Stafford."—Burke's *Roll of Battle Abbey*.

XXIII.—EUDO DAPIFER.

Eudo Dapifer is the same person as Eudo Fitz-Hubert; his father, Hubert de Rie, so called from a place three leagues north of Bayeaux, assisted Duke William against his rebellious Normans at Valognes, and, according to Dugdale, became so great a favourite with his master, that he was sent by him to King Edward the Confessor (when that King lay on his death-bed), in a pompous equipage, into England, and returned to his master with those tokens whereby he was by that King declared his heir to the crown of England; that is, a sword, in the hilt whereof were enclosed some relics of saints, a hunter's horn of gold, and the head of a mighty stag; for which service he had the promise of being steward of his household; but William, having attained the crown, chose rather to employ him in Normandy, with his three sons, Ralph, Hubert, and Adam, while this, his fourth son, continuing at court, not only obtained several lordships in England, but became steward of the household. Eudo Dapifer married Rohaise, daughter of Richard, son of Gilbert Count of Eu. He founded the abbey of St. John, at Colchester, in 1096, and was in favour with King William Rufus, having been a great instrument in raising him to the throne. He died at the castle of Preaux, in Normandy, 28th February, 1120; and, according to his desire, was brought over to England, and buried in St. John's Abbey, which he had founded. By his wife Rohaise, sister¹ of Walter Giffart, Earl of Buckingham, he had an only daughter, Margaret, who married William de Mandeville, and their son, Geoffrey de Mandeville, was steward of Normandy, and advanced by King Stephen to the title of Earl of Essex.²

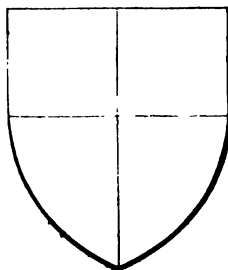
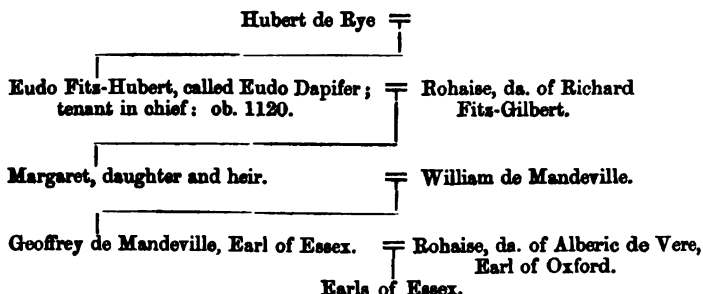
Eudo Dapifer had nine lordships granted to him in Norfolk,

¹ There appears some confusion respecting the wife of Eudo Dapifer; Dugdale says she was daughter of Walter Giffart, and sister of William Giffart, Bishop of Winchester.

² See Morant's *Essex*, p. 139.

valued T. R. E. at £20. 15*s.*, and T. R. W. at £22. 4*s.* He had also unlawful possession, by invasion of a portion of land at Poswick, in Blofield hundred, valued T. R. E. at 5*s.*, and T. R. W. at 2*s.*

PEDIGREE OF EUDO DAPIFER.



Mandeville, Earls of Essex.
Quarterly, Or and Gules.

XXIV.—WALTER GIFFARD.

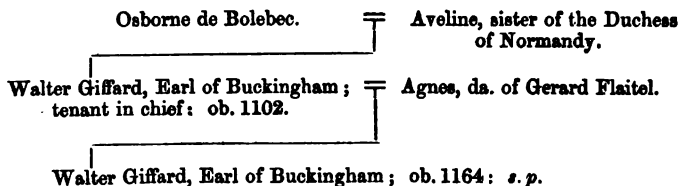
Walter Giffard, with Odo the Bishop, and Robert Mortaigne, were of William's council, held at Lillebonne, to consider the descent upon England;¹ he was the son of Osborne de Bolebec and Aveline his wife, sister to Gunnora, Duchess of Normandy, great-grandmother to the Conqueror; he distinguished himself at the battles of Mortemer and Hastings,² and after the latter was created Earl of Buckingham. Walter Giffard married Agnes, daughter of Gerard Flaitel, and sister to the Bishop of Evreux. He died in England in 1102, and,

¹ William of Malmesbury.

² *Select. Mon. Hist. Angl.* p. 179 n.

as he had directed, his corpse was carried into Normandy, and buried in the porch of St. Mary's Church, at Longueville, in the arrondissement of Dieppe, of which place he was lord. He must have been very aged at the time of his death, for, as we have seen,¹ he describes himself, at the battle of Hastings, as "white and bald-headed, his strength fallen away, and his breath become shorter." He had thirty lordships granted to him in Norfolk, valued T. R. E. at £21. 11s. 4d., and T. R. W. at £29. 8s.

PEDIGREE OF WALTER GIFFARD.



Giffard, Earls of Buckingham.
Gu. three Lions passant, Ar.

XXV.—ROGER POICTAVENSIS.

Roger of Poitiers was the third son of Roger de Montgommery, Earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury, and Mabile de Bellême his wife.² After the battle of Hastings he had a grant of seven lordships in Norfolk, valued T. R. E. at £20. 10s., and T. R. W. at £31. 10s.; but these he did not long enjoy, for rebelling against Henry I., and taking part, among other powerful barons, with Robert Duke of Normandy, he was deprived of the earldom of Lancaster, to which he had been raised, and of all his estates in England.

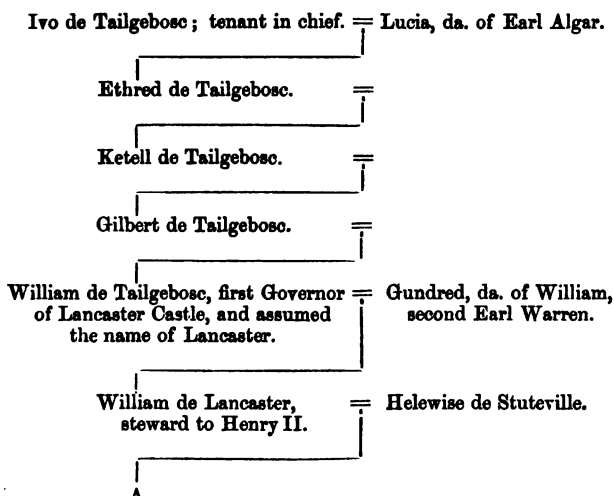
¹ Page 33, n.

² *Récherches sur le Domesday.*

XXVI.—IVO DE TAILGEBOSC.

Ivo de Tailgebosc is said to have been Count of Anjou, and to have come over with the Conqueror. He married Lucia, daughter of Algar Earl of East Angles,¹ with whom King William gave him all the lands in Holland in Lincolnshire, that her brothers Edwin and Morcar had held there.² He is said to have resided at Spalding, and is very conspicuous in the early history of Croyland Abbey, for his attempts to deprive the monks of the manors which his relation Thorold of Buckendale had given them. In Norfolk he had the grant of two lordships, which were valued T.R.E. at £4, and T.R.W. at £8.

PEDIGREE OF TAILGEBOSC.

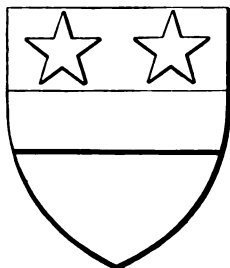
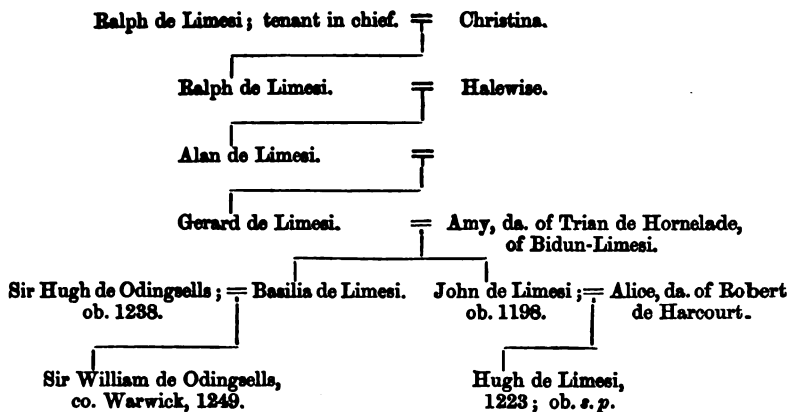


¹ Sir Henry Ellis says he was the Conqueror's nephew, and married the Countess of Chester, niece and heiress of Thorold of Buckendale; but she appears to have been his grand-niece, and Ranulph Earl of Chester was her second husband, whom she married when widow of Ivo de Tailgebosc. There is a Latin charter of Thorold of Buckendale, a Saxon Thane, in the *Codex Diplomaticus*, No. 795, by which he gives to Croyland Abbey his manor of Spalding, with all its rents and profits, together with all his slaves (*servi*) residing thereon. This charter is dated 1051, but is marked as liable to suspicion by Mr. Kemble.

² Brady's *Introduc. to Old Eng. Hist.* p. 275.

ANALYSIS OF THE

PEDIGREE OF LIMESI.



Odingealls.
Ar. a Fesse Gules, in chief
two mullets of the last.

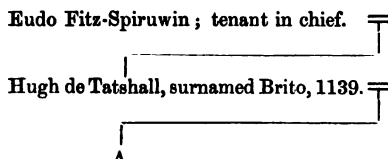


Limesi.
Gules three Eagles displayed, Or.

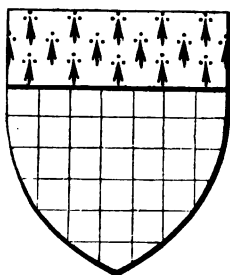
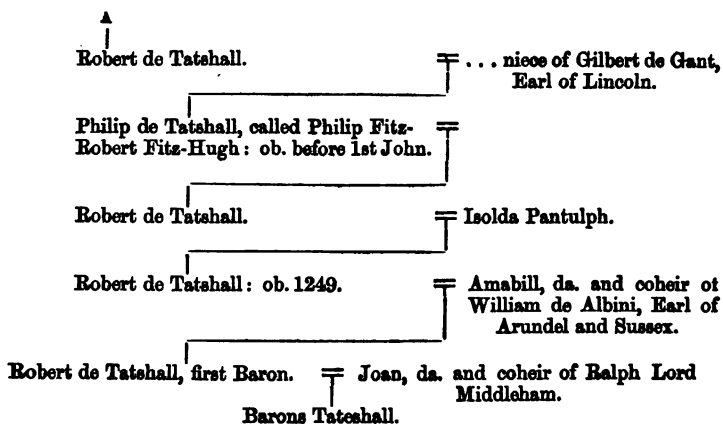
XXVIII.—EUDO, SON OF SPIRUWIC.

Eudo Fitz-Spiruwic, or Spiruwin, came in with the Conqueror, and is said by Blomefield, to have been founder of the Tateshall family,¹ in Lincolnshire: the *caput baroniæ* was at Tateshall. He held eleven lordships in Norfolk, valued T.R.E. at £31, T. R. W. at £36. 10s.

PEDIGREE OF SPIRUWIN.



¹ Blom. vol. v. p. 280.



Barons Tateshall.
 Chequy, Or and Gu. a chief ermine.

XXIX.—DROGO DE BEVERES.

Drogo, or Drew de Bevere, was a Fleming, who, accompanying William into England, and being a skilful and courageous man in arms, was rewarded by him with an estate at Holderness, in the East Riding of the county of York, on which he built the castle of Skypsey,¹ said to have been the strongest fort in these parts; but having killed his wife, who was a kinswoman of the King's, he hastened to him, concealing the matter, and told him that he had a great desire to return to Flanders, entreating some money from him; which having received, he forthwith sailed thither, so that when the King

¹ *Mon. Ang.* vol. i. p. 796.

heard the truth of the story, he was not to be found.¹ While in England, one place of his residence was at Haerberdingham, in Lincolnshire, as we learn from Domesday Book.² This Drogo is believed to have been the ancestor of William Briwere, who stood in favour with King Henry II. He had a grant of seven lordships in Norfolk, valued T. R. E. at £10. 10s, and T. R. W. at £10.

XXX.—RALPH BAINARD.

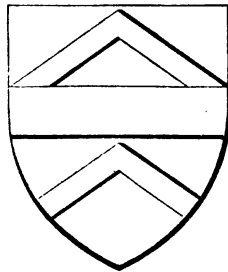
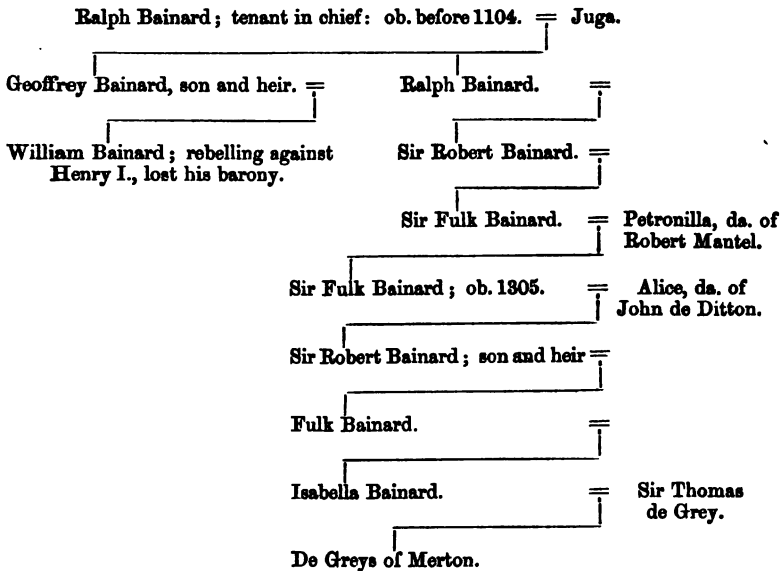
Ralph Bainard was a powerful baron, who came in with the Conqueror. He is said to have been Lord of Castle Bainard in London, and of the barony of that castle: by Juga his wife he had a son and heir, Geoffrey Bainard, probably the same as Bainard Godofridus, one of the Domesday sub-tenants. Banks informs us, that "Ralph Bainard's grandson William, siding with the Earl of Main and others against King Henry I., lost his barony, the head whereof was called Bainard's Castle,³ situate in Thames Street, in the city of London, which was given by the King to Robert, a younger son to Richard Fitz-Gilbert, progenitor of the ancient Earls of Clare; from which Robert, the noble family of Fitz-Walter descended." Ralph Bainard held fifty-two lordships in Norfolk, valued T. R. E. at £120. 5s. 9d., and T. R. W. at £172. 16s. 1d. He also unlawfully seized upon six portions of land in Clackclose, Forehoe, and South Greenhoe hundreds, valued T. R. E. at £5, and T. R. W. at £6.

¹ *Archæologia*, vol. vi. p. 45. See also Banks, vol. i. p. 63, who says, "having married a near kinswoman to the Conqueror, he by some unlucky chance killed her, and retired again into Flanders, and no more is said of him. Though Dugdale omits it, other historians say he poisoned her."

² Tom. i. fol. 360 b. "In ipsa uilla (Haerberdingham) habet Drogo aulam cum saca ⁊ soca ⁊ l. toftam."

³ "By virtue of this he was hereditary standard-bearer of London. But by some it is asserted this office was as Constable of the Castle of London, which Bainard's Castle was then called."—Note in Banks's *Dormant and Extinct Baronage*, vol. i. p. 26.

PEDIGREE OF BAINARD.

*De Grey.*

Az. a Fesse between two Chevronels, Or.

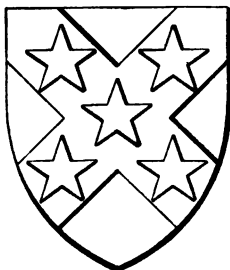
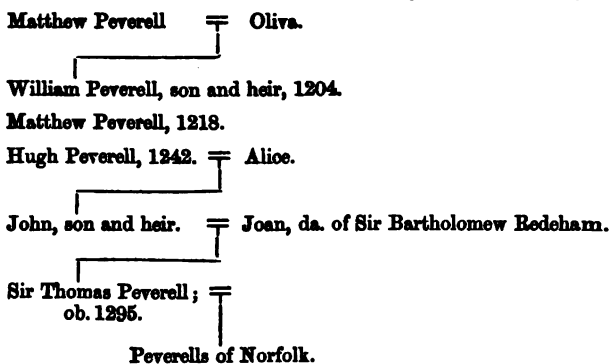
XXXI.—RANULPH PEVERELL.

Ranulph Peverell married the mother of William Peverell, a natural son of the Conqueror, Custos of the Castle of Nottingham, and builder of the Castle of the Peak in Derbyshire. Dugdale says Ranulph Peverell was the reputed progenitor of the several families of the name of Peverell; for, having married Maud, daughter of Ingelrick (founder of the Collegiate Church of St. Martin's-le-Grand, in the city of London), who had been a concubine to William Duke of Normandy, not only the children which he had by her, but that very William

begotten on her by the same duke, before his conquest of this realm, had the name of Peverell.¹ The Peverells continued lords of manors in Norfolk for many generations. Ranulph Peverell had a grant of seven lordships in Norfolk, valued T. R. E. at £17. 10s. 6d., and T. R. W. at £23, 10s. 6d. He also unlawfully seized upon a portion of land at Meltuna, in Happing hundred, valued T. R. E. at 6d., and T. R. W. at the same sum.

PEDIGREE OF PEVERELL.

Ranulph Peverell; tenant in chief. = Maud, a Saxon, da. of Ingelrick, and mother of William Peverell, by William the Conqueror.



Peverells of Norfolk.

Ar. on a Saltire Gu. five Mulletts, Or.

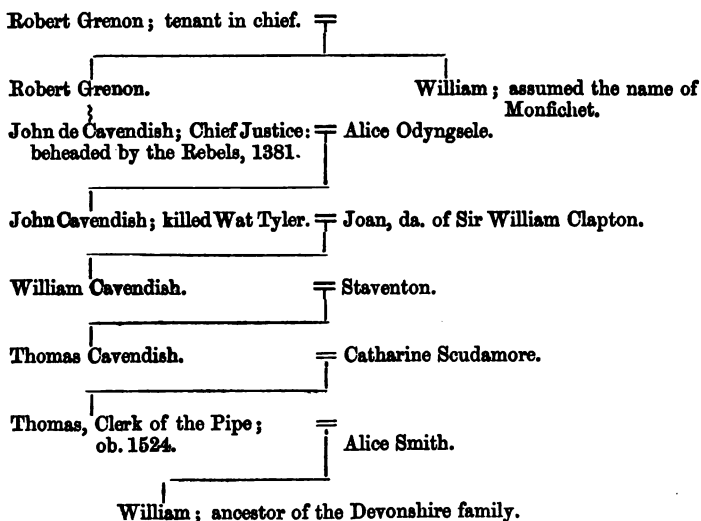
XXXII.—ROBERT GRENON.

Robertus Gernon, Greno, or Grenon, was a Norman, descended from the house of Boulogne. The head of his barony, and the chief seat of his posterity, was at Stanstead-Montfichet, in Essex. He had two sons, William and Robert. William

¹ See Dugd. *Baronage*, vol. i. p. 436; and Weever's *Fun. Mon.* pp. 639, 640.

was of Stanstead, and, dropping the surname of Gernon, took that of Montfichet, from the raised mount on which his castle there was built.¹ Robert, the second son, retained the name of Gernon, and was the progenitor of the noble family of Cavendish,² Dukes of Devonshire. Robert Grenon, the first of the family, had a grant of six lordships in Norfolk, valued T. R. E. at £6. 3s. 4d., and T. R. W. at £8. 3s. 4d. He had also unlawfully possessed himself of a portion of land by invasion, valued T. R. E. at 5s. 4d., and T. R. W. at 8s.

PEDIGREE OF ROBERT GRENON.



Cavendish, Dukes of Devonshire.
Sa. three Stags' Heads cabossed, Ar.

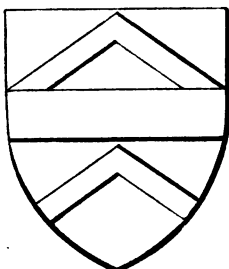
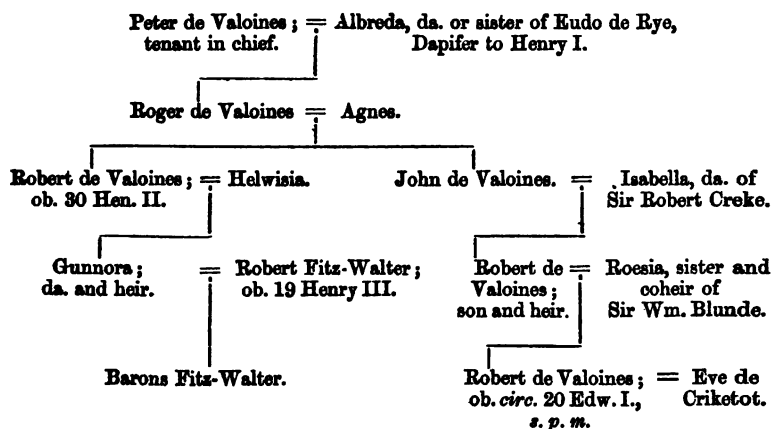
¹ Morant's *Essex*, vol. i. p. 158; vol. ii. p. 576.

² *Archæologia*, vol. xi. p. 50.

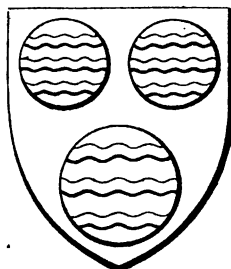
XXXIII.—PETER DE VALOINES.

Peter de Valoines was ~~nephew to King William the Conqueror~~, and married Albreda, sister of Eudo Dapifer. In the beginning of the reign of King Henry I., he and his wife founded the priory of Binham, in this county,¹ and the *caput baronie* was at Orford, in the county of Suffolk. Peter de Valoines held seventeen lordships in Norfolk, valued T. R. E. at £49. 4s. 6d., and T. R. W. at £70. 10s. 6d. He had also unlawfully possessed himself of six portions of land by invasion, valued T. R. E. at £4. 12s. 2d., and T. R. W. at £4. 0s. 2d.

PEDIGREE OF PETER DE VALOINES.



Fitz-Walter.
Or, a Fesse between two Chevronels, Gu.



Valoines.
Ar. three Pallets, wavy, Gu.

¹ See Taylor's *Index Monast.*

XXXIV.—ROBERT, SON OF CORBUTION.

Robert Fitz-Corbution, or Corbuzzo, was one of the three sons of Corbuzzo, Chamberlain to Duke William in Normandy,¹ one of whose duties was to find rushes for the duke's bedchamber, and a bed of down; this Robert held seventeen lordships in Norfolk, valued T. R. E. at £16. 3s., and T. R. W. at £18. 13s.

XXXV.—RANULPH, BROTHER OF ILGER.

Ranulph, brother of Ilger, married the niece of Ralph Tailgebosc, as we learn from Domesday Book;² and this is all we know of him. He was enriched by the Conqueror with seven lordships in Norfolk, valued T. R. E. at £8. 6s. 4d., and T. R. W. at £10. 16s. 4d. He had also unlawful possession of two portions of land, valued T. R. E. at £1. 1s. 4d., and T. R. W. at the same sum.

XXXVI.—TEHELUS BRITO.

Tehelus Brito, otherwise called Tehelus de Helion, was probably a follower of Alan Count of Bretagne; he held three lordships in Norfolk, valued T. R. E. at £5. 10s., T. R. W. at £8.

XXXVII.—ROBERT DE VERLI.

Robert de Verli held four lordships in Norfolk, valued T. R. E. at £5. 10s., T. R. W. at £5.

XXXVIII.—HUMPHREY, SON OF ALBERIC.

Humphrey Fitz-Alberic held two lordships in Norfolk, valued T. R. E. at £2. 10s., T. R. W. at the same sum.

XXXIX.—HUMPHREY DE BOHUN.

Humphrey de Bohun, whose descendants, long after the Conquest, were hereditary Constables of England, and subse-

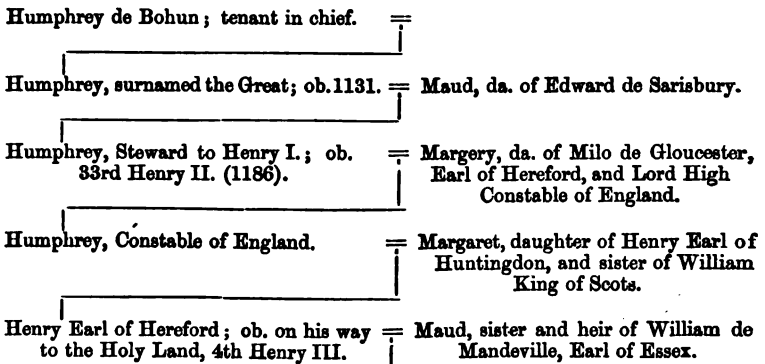
¹ See Gage's *History and Antiquities of Suffolk*, p. 348.

² Tom. i. fol. 138 b. "De hoc M. tenuit Aluvin' de Godtone xi. hid. et dim. virg. et de his dedit Radulf' Tailgebosc Rannulfo cū nepte sua in maritagio."

quently Earls of Hereford, Essex, and Northampton, held a lordship in Norfolk, valued T. R. E. at £2, and the same T. R. W.; and he held no other land in England at that time; but in the reign of William Rufus he was found enfeoffed of an extensive barony in the county of Wiltshire. This great lord, who was called "Humphrey with the Beard," was a near kinsman of the Conqueror; and, as we are told he had been thrice married prior to the Conquest, and did not die till early in the following century, he had, probably, attained a very great age, and justified the description of the Trouveur, Robert Wace,—

"E de Bohon li vieil Onfroi."¹

PEDIGREE OF BOHUN.



Earls of Hereford—Earls of Essex—Earls of Northampton.



Bohun.

Az. a Bend Ar. between two Cottizes and six Lions rampant, Or.

¹ See Stapleton's *Observations on the Rolls of the Norman Exchequer*, vol. ii. p. xxiii.

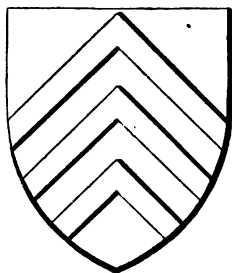
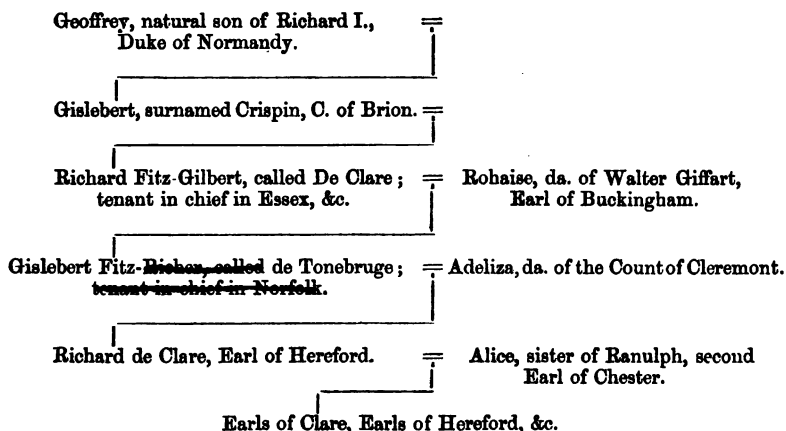
XL.—RALPH DE FELGERES.

Ralph de Felgeres held only one lordship in Norfolk, which was Osmundestund, in Diss hundred, valued T. R. E. at £2; T. R. W. at £2. 10s.

XLI.—GILBERT, SON OF RICHER.

Gilbert, son of Richer ~~Count of Brion in France, attended the Conqueror into England, and was ancestor of the Earls of Clare. He, with his son Richard, and Rohaise his mother, were great benefactors to the Abbey of Bee in Normandy. He is said to have held but one manor in Norfolk, that is, Mildenhall, in Clackclose hundred; now Mildenhall, in the county of Suffolk. Its value was, T. R. E. £5, and T. R. W. £4.~~

PEDIGREE OF GILBERT FITZ-RICHER.



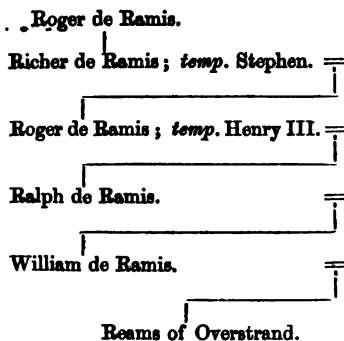
Earls of Clare.
Or, three Chevronels Gu.

XLII.—ROGER DE RAMIS.

This family came into England at the Conquest, and had the honour of the barony of Raines, or Reynes, consisting of ten knights' fees in Essex. From them were descended the family of Reams of Overstrand, who, according to Blomefield, in Tasburgh, were anciently called De Ramis.¹ Morant says the name appears to be taken from Rayne, or Little Rayne, in Essex;² but other authorities say from Rennes in Brittany, which seems hardly probable.

Roger de Ramis held four lordships in Norfolk, valued T. R. E. at £4. 4s., and T. R. W. at £3. 10s. 8d.

PEDIGREE OF REAMS OF OVERSTRAND.



Reams.

Sa. a Chevron between three Lions rampant, Ar.

¹ Blom. vol. v. p. 216; viii. p. 143.

² Morant's *Essex*, vol. ii. p. 403.

XLIII.—IVIKEL THE PRIEST.

Ivikel the Priest held only one lordship in Norfolk, that is, Hethelia, in Humbleyard hundred; it was valued T. R. E. at £1, and T. R. W. at £1. 10*s*.

XLIV.—COLEBERN THE PRIEST.

Concerning the property of Colebern the Priest, we have this entry in Domesday Book :—"In H. de Humiliart. Fecit Colebñus qdā eccliam scī Nicholai, concessu regis ⁊ si rex concedit dabit xx ac. ⁊ ideo cantat missā unā quaq. ebdmada. ⁊ psaltiū p rege ⁊ ii. soī. vat."—(Tom. ii. 263 *b*.)

XLV.—EDMUND, SON OF PAGAN.

Edmund Fitz-Pagan held a lordship at a place called Dñham, in what hundred is not said; it was valued T. R. E. at £5, and T. R. W. at £8.

XLVI.—ISAC.

Isac, which is not a common name in the eleventh century, held five lordships in Norfolk, valued T. R. E. at £4. 17*s*, and T. R. W. at £5. 5*s*.

XLVII.—TOVI.

Tovi held six lordships in Norfolk, valued T. R. E. at £13. 1*s*. 1*d*., and T. R. W. at £15. 4*s*. 5*d*.

XLVIII.—JOHN, NEPHEW OF WALERAN.

John, nephew of Waleran, held nine lordships in Norfolk, valued T. R. E. at £19. 17*s*., and T. R. W. at £21. 9*s*.
~~Waleran is said to have been Count of Mellent in Normandy; if this be the case, his family will have ultimately been represented by that of Courtenay.~~

XLIX.—ROGER, SON OF RAINARD.

Roger Fitz-Rainard, whose issue assumed the name of Hadeston, and were sub-tenants to Earl Warren at Bunwell, held thirteen lordships in Norfolk, valued T. R. E. at £15. 3*s*. 4*d*., and T. R. W. at £20. 13*s*. 4*d*.

L.—BERNER ARBALISTARIUS.

Berner Arbalistarius held eleven lordships in Norfolk, valued T. R. E. at £15. 19*s*., and T. R. W. at £17. 3*s*.

LI.—GILBERT ARBALISTARIUS.

Gilbert Arbalistarius held four lordships in Norfolk, valued T. R. E. at £5. 5*s.*, and T. R. W. at £5. 12*s.*

LII.—RALPH ARBALISTARIUS.

Ralph Arbalistarius held two lordships in Norfolk, valued T. R. E. at 10*s.*, and T. R. W. at 15*s.*

LIII.—ROBERT ARBALISTARIUS.

Robert Arbalistarius held one lordship in Norfolk, Applethorp, in Forehoe hundred, valued T. R. E. at £1, and T. R. W. at £1. 10*s.*

LIV.—RABEL ARTIFEX.

Blomefield says this Rabel had the command, as an engineer, of all the engines, or brakes, and the direction of them at the battering of forts, &c. He held two lordships in Norfolk, one of which was called Mora, the situation of which is unknown; they were valued T. R. E. at £4, and T. R. W. at £4. 10*s.*

Among the Invaders appears Rabel Carpentarius, ~~probably~~ the same as Rabel Artifex; he was unlawfully possessed of two portions of land in Blofield hundred, valued T. R. E. at 10*s.* 8*d.*, and T. R. W. at 12. 2*d.*

LV.—HAGON.

Hagon, who is said to have been one of the Conqueror's bailiffs (*præpositus*), held eleven manors, all in Eynsford hundred, valued T. R. E. at £3. 13*s.*, and T. R. W. at the same sum.

LVI.—RALPH, SON OF HAGON.

Ralph Fitz-Hagon held three manors in Norfolk, valued T. R. E. at £2. 3*s.*, and T. R. W. at £3. 3*s.*

LVII.—ULCHETEL.

Ulchetel, whose name bespeaks him an Englishman, held three lordships in Norfolk, valued T. R. E. at £4. 15*s.*, and T. R. W. at the same sum.

LVIII.—ALURED.

Alured, or Alfred, held but one lordship in Norfolk, Atleburc, in Shropham hundred, valued T.R.E. at £3, and T.R.W. at £4.

LIX.—ALDIT.

Aldit, probably a Saxon, held but one lordship in Norfolk, Gtella, in Greenhoe hundred, valued T.R.E. at £5, and T.R.W. at £4.

LX.—GODWIN HALDEN.

Blomefield remarks of Godwin Halden, that he held at the Survey a village, or hamlet, called Nettington, near Sedgeford, and that, being a freeman, he held it in King Edward's reign, under Guert; that he "held also at the Survey the manor of Helesden, in the hundred of Taverham, which Stigand held before the Conquest, and the manor of Oxnade, in South Erpingham hundred, held before the Conquest by Ailldig, a freeman under Guert; also the manor of Barnham, in Forehoe hundred, held by a freeman before the Conquest; so that all these were of the gift of the Conqueror to Godwin, on the expulsion of the former lords and owners, who held them in King Edward's reign. Godwin Halden, by his name, seems to be an old English Saxon, or Dane; and how he came to be in such favour, and to merit so much from the Conqueror, is not known; it is, however, worthy of our remark and notice, that, if he was an English Saxon, he is the only one I have yet found in Norfolk that was allowed to keep his land at the Conquest, and held it at the Survey."¹ And he says farther, that this was "a proof that he was a rebel against King Harold, and assisted the Conqueror."² He was probably the father of Ailmar, a minister regis, and sub-tenant. He held four manors in Norfolk, valued T.R.E. at £7. 2s. 8d., and T.R.W. at £8. 2s. 8d.

lf

Broom wa
Brymondham

¹ Blom. x. 390.

² Ibid. x. 425.

LXI.—STARCOLF.

Starcolf, a Dane, held two manors in Norfolk, valued T.R.E. at £1, and T. R. W. at the same sum.

LXII.—EDRIC ACCIPITRARIUS.

Edric, probably an Englishman, was King William's falconer, and had the manor of Scelnangra, in Diss hundred, granted to him; valued T. R. E. at £2, and T. R. W. at the same sum.

LXIII.—THE KING'S FREEMEN, BELONGING TO NO PARTICULAR FEE.

The title in the record is as follows:—"Isti s̄t libi hoes t. e. r. ad nullā firmā ptinentes. quos Almar' custodit. qui additi s̄t ad firmā t̄. r. w.—H. Flec. West."¹

"The Thains were the King's ordinary ministers or servants, which he employed in his country affairs or business, in managing his manors, lands, &c., his cows, horses, sheep, &c. Some others were employed in hunting, hawking, &c.; some were bowyers, carpenters, and other artificers. Many of these were Saxons, as they were better acquainted with the country than the Norman invaders. They had grants of lands, which they let out, and were paid in money or produce. These are contained under the titles of Terra Tainorum, or Terra Servientum Regem."²

These lands in Norfolk consisted of nine lordships, all lying in West Flegg hundred, valued T. R. E. at £2, and T. R. W. at £3. 2s. 4d.

LXIV.—THE KING'S FREEMEN.

Besides those already mentioned, were others, with this title:—"I . . . s̄t hoes libi regis. H. de Hapinga. H. East de Flec. H. de Humiliart. H. Depwade. H. Gnaueringa."³ They held seventeen lordships in the several hundreds named in the title, which were valued T. R. E. at £2. 13s. 2½d., and T. R. W. at the same sum.

¹ Tom. ii. fol. 272.

² Brady's *Introduction to the Old English History*, p. 283.

³ Tom. ii. fol. 272 b.

INVASIONS.

In the second volume of the Domesday Book, under a separate head, are "such lands as were possessed without a title from the Conqueror; that is, they that held them were neither put in possession by the sheriff with authority from the King, nor by his legal or special commissioners, nor by his writ or brief, and so they were Invaders, or Intruders, and possessed without title, and the lands called Invasions. The judgments and controversies about these Invasiones, or Clamores as they were called, were for the most part, amongst the Normans,¹ and not brought by Saxons against Normans, as they would have it who hold that William did not dispossess all the English of their lands." Certain, however, it is that the Conqueror did not dispossess all the English of their lands, but only such as were contumacious and opposed his invasion of the kingdom: to this subject we shall recur on a future occasion.

As the Intruders were almost all tenants in chief, their invasions are entered under their respective names, but not added to the values, in the following Table.

TABLE OF TENANTS IN CAPITE.

	Number of Manors.	Value T. R. E.			Value T. R. W.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
The King ²	95	659	11	0	1324	13	3
1. Odo, Bishop of Bayeux . .	9	59	8	6	100	8	6
2. Robert, Count of Mortaigne .	2	1	6	0	1	6	0
3. Alan, Earl of Richmond . .	56	96	3	0	148	14	0

100.15.2 59

¹ "The clamores, or claims entered in the Survey, were usually between Norman and Norman, on King William's donations."—Kelham, *Domesd. Book Illustr.* p. 126.

² Of the 95 manors held by the King, 14 were in demesne, 67 were managed for him by Godric the steward, and the remaining 14 by William de Noiers.—See page 2.

	Number of Manors.	Value T. R. E.			Value T. R. W.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
✓ 4. Eustace, Count of Boulogne . . .	6	15	0	0	20	10	0
✓ 5. Hugh, Earl of Chester . . .	7	17	7	0	27	0	0
✓ 6. Robert Malet	25	27	13	10	35	13	4
✓ 7. William de Warren	145	249	18	4	329	4	0
✓ 8. Roger Bigot	187	208	4	8	281	18	0
✓ 9. William, Bishop of Thetford ¹ . . .	98	240	4	0	357	7	10
✓ 10. Osbern, Bishop of Exeter . . .	4	3	10	0	6	0	0
✓ 11. Godric Dapifer	67	31	19	4	49	18	0
✓ 12. Hermer de Ferrariis	22	63	6	4	67	0	8
✓ 13. Abbey of St. Edmundsbury . . .	53	70	2	0	94	11	1
✓ 14. Abbey of Ely	38	97	16	6	115	15	2
✓ 15. Abbey of St. Benet at Ramsey . . .	12	30	1	8	28	1	8
✓ 16. Abbey of St. Benet at Hulme . . .	77	91	13	3	103	9	7
✓ 17. Abbey of St. Stephen at Caen . . .	1	9	0	0	10	0	0
✓ 18. William de Scohies	43	54	15	2	75	5	2
✓ 19. Ralph de Bellofago	52	86	12	3	124	8	11
✓ 20. Rainald Fitz-Ivo	58	107	13	1	119	15	1
✓ 21. Ralph de Toden	20	60	2	0	60	1	0
✓ 22. Hugh de Montfort	17	62	10	0	60	5	0
✓ 23. Eudo Dapifer	9	20	15	0	22	4	0
✓ 24. Walter Giffart	30	21	11	4	29	8	0
✓ 25. Roger of Poitiers	7	20	10	0	31	10	0
✓ 26. Ivo de Tailgebosc	2	4	0	0	8	0	0
✓ 27. Ralph de Limesi	2	6	0	0	6	0	0
✓ 28. Eudo Fitz-Spiruwin	11	31	0	0	36	0	0
✓ 29. Drogo de Beveres	7	10	40	0	10	0	0
✓ 30. Ralph Bainard	52	120	5	9	172	16	1
✓ 31. Rainulph Peverell	7	17	10	6	23	10	6
✓ 32. Robert Grenon	6	6	3	4	8	3	4
✓ 33. Peter de Valoines	17	49	4	6	70	10	6
✓ 34. Robert Fitz-Corbution	17	16	3	0	18	13	0
✓ 35. Rainulph, brother of Ilger . . .	7	8	6	4	10	16	4
✓ 36. Teheli Britto	3	5	10	0	8	0	0
✓ 37. Robert de Verli	4	5	10	0	5	0	0
✓ 38. Humphrey Fitz-Alberic	2	2	10	0	2	10	0
✓ 39. Humphrey de Bohun	1	2	0	0	2	0	0
✓ 40. Ralph Felgeres	1	2	0	0	2	10	0
✓ 41. Gilbert Fitz-Richer	1	5	0	0	4	0	0
✓ 42. Roger de Ramis	4	4	4	0	3	10	8
✓ 43. Ivikel the Priest	1	1	0	0	1	10	0

¹ Of these 98 manors, 80 were private property, the rest belonged to the bishopric.—See page 24.

	Number of Manors.	Value T. R. E.			Value T. R. W.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
44. Colebern the Priest . . .	1	0	2	0	0	2	0
45. Edmund Fitz-Pagan . . .	1	5	0	0	8	0	0
✓ 46. Isaac	5	4	17	0	5	5	0
47. Tovi	6	13	1	1	15	4	5
✓ 48. John, nephew of Waleran . .	9	19	17	0	21	9	0
49. Roger Fitz-Rainard . . .	13	15	3	4	20	13	4
50. Berner Arbalistarius . . .	11	15	19	0	17	3	0
✓ 51. Gilbert Arbalistarius . . .	4	5	5	0	5	12	0
✓ 52. Ralph Arbalistarius . . .	2	0	10	0	0	15	0
53. Robert Arbalistarius . . .	1	1	0	0	1	10	0
54. Rabel Artifex	2	4	0	0	4	10	0
55. Hagon	11	3	13	0	3	13	0
56. Ralph Fitz-Hagon	3	2	3	0	3	3	0
57. Ulchetel	3	4	15	0	4	15	0
58. Alured	1	3	0	0	4	0	0
59. Aldit	1	5	0	0	4	0	0
60. Godwin Halden	4	7	2	8	8	2	8
61. Starcolf	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
62. Edric Accipitrarius	1	2	0	0	2	0	0
63. King's Freemen, &c.	9	2	0	0	3	2	4
64. King's Freemen	17	2	13	2	2	13	2
Total	1392	£ 22	19	2 11	£ 41	54	11 7

From the foregoing Table it will be seen that whatever may have been the case in other counties,¹ it is certain that in Norfolk the annual value of property, as compared with

¹ It has been observed by Sir Henry Ellis, and other writers, that there is "an important fact to be gathered from the entries in Domesday Book. It shows in detail how long a time elapsed before England recovered from the violence attendant on the Norman Conquest. The annual value of property, it will be found, was much lessened as compared with the produce of estates in the time of Edward the Confessor. In general, at the Survey, the King's lands were more highly rated than before the Conquest; and his rent from the burghs was greatly increased; a few also of the larger tenants *in capite* had improved their estates; but, on the whole, the rental of the kingdom was reduced, and twenty years after the Conquest the estates were, on an average, valued at little more than three-fourths of the former estimate. An instance appears in the county of Middlesex, where no Terra Regis, however, occurs. The first column, headed T. R. E., shows the value of the estates in the time

what it had been in King Edward's time, was not lessened, but very greatly increased, at the time the Survey was taken. For, in the great majority of cases, the estimate was much higher; and the gross rental of the 1392 manors, into which the county was divided when the record was taken, was nearly double what it had been in the Confessor's time. This prosperous state of things may perhaps be attributed, in a great measure, to the large number of *liberi homines* and *socmanni* that were found in Norfolk; who, being all freeholders, would seem to indicate a more widely diffused freedom, and consequent prosperity, than in other counties, with the exception perhaps of Suffolk, where the *liberi homines* were still more numerous.¹

But yet, with respect to the gross rental of Norfolk, at the time of taking the Survey, it was not so high as that of some other counties; thus, for instance, while Wiltshire—not so large as Norfolk by 450 square miles—was estimated at something more than £4373,² Norfolk was returned for £4154: of this sum the King absorbed nearly one-third; the other great

of King Edward the Confessor; the second, the sums at which they were rated, at the time of the Survey, *tempore Regis Willelmi*:—

	T. R. E.				T. R. W.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Terra Archiep. Cant. . .	100	14	0	. . .	86	12	0
Terra Episc. Lond. . .	190	11	10	. . .	157	19	6
Eccl. S. Pet. West. . .	114	0	0	. . .	86	16	6
Eccl. Trin. Rouen . . .	25	10	0	. . .	20	10	0
Geoff. de Mandeville . .	121	13	0	. . .	112	5	0
Ernald de Heading . . .	56	0	0	. . .	24	0	0
Walter de St. Waleri . .	130	0	0	. . .	111	0	0
Terr. alior. Tenent. . .	204	0	0	. . .	147	8	0
	<hr/>				<hr/>		
	£932	8	10	. . .	£746	11	0 "

Penny Cyclo., art. *Domesday Book*.

¹ Sir H. Ellis estimates the number of *liberi homines*, mentioned in the Survey, to be 10,097: of these, 5344 were in Suffolk, 4277 in Norfolk, and 314 in Essex; leaving only 162 for all the other counties surveyed.

² See Moody's *Notices on the Domesday Book for Wiltshire*, in the *Journal of the Archaeological Institute*, July, 1849.

usurpers being the Bishop of Thetford, William de Warren, and Roger Bigot.

Of the great proprietary usurpers, or tenants *in capite*, who were established in England by the Conqueror, it will have been seen that there were but few whose descendants, in the male line, held their estates for any great length of time; and, indeed, the English families that can, at this time, find their direct ancestors either among these great tenants, or among the under-tenants of land, whose names are recorded in the Domesday Book, are but very few; though, it is probable, that a diligent search into evidence may produce some which are at present unknown. Among these, the remarkable instance of the Berkeleys, of Berkeley Castle, in Gloucestershire, must not be forgotten: they have descended, in a direct line, from Roger de Berkeley, the Conqueror's fellow-adventurer, to the now existing family.

But, as far as the descendants of the under-tenants are concerned, there is greater reason to suppose that many of them still exist in every part of the kingdom. Lysons remarks,¹ that "it is not improbable that some of the ancient families, who, according to the custom of that period, took their names from the places of their residence, in the reign of King John, or that of Henry III., may have inherited their estates, in direct descent, from the Ralfs, Rogers, Walters, and Williams, who were sub-tenants in the reign of William the Conqueror." And the ancestors of several of our Norfolk families are assumed by Blomefield and Parkin to have been some of these Ralfs, Rogers, &c., who held lands under lords paramount at the time of the Survey; these families are for the most part noted in the Index at the end of this volume; but of course no great stress can be laid on the correctness of the line of descent.

Another observation, which may arise from the consideration of this Index of Persons occurring in Domesday Book is,

¹ *Devonshire*, p. lxxxii a.

that the common opinion, that the Conqueror utterly dispossessed the Anglo-Saxon landholders, or made them tenants only of their previous estates, is not quite correctly founded. The scarce pamphlet, cited in the note,¹ informs us that, according to Peter of Poitiers, the ousted were only those who had fought at the battle of Hastings, or had otherwise opposed William. We are sure that several Anglo-Saxon families were permitted to hold their estates, though subjected, as to military and feudal services, to Norman officers. A reference to the Norfolk list will afford many instances, without having recourse to the old and long-exploded story of Edwin of Shernborne.² It may be sufficient to mention the name of Godwin Halden, a tenant in chief.

Abstract of the Population of Norfolk at the close of the Reign of William the Conqueror, as far as the same is actually recorded in the Domesday Survey.

(From Sir Henry Ellis's *Introduction to Domesday Book*.)

The Domesday Book gives but a very imperfect view of the total population of England in 1086. But for the owners and occupiers of land, and for the agricultural population, it may probably be considered as a fair record. Among its omissions, the state and population of Norwich and the larger towns cannot fail to be observed. Mills, fisheries, trade, and the manual arts, must have given occupation to thousands, who are not recorded in the Survey; to say nothing of those who tended flocks and herds, the returns of which so greatly engage the pages of the second volume. In short, the Domesday Survey is not intended to be a record of population farther than was required for ascertaining the geld. The selection of the under and agricultural tenantry at the time of the Survey, from the second volume of Domesday, is very difficult, for,

¹ "Le Conqueror ne vient pas pour ouster eux, qui avoient droiturell possession, mes de ouster eux que de leur tort avoient occupie aucun terre en desheritance del Roy et son coronne."—*Argumentum Anti-Normanicum*, p. 63. Joh'es Shardelowe, unus Justic. de Banco, 16 Ed. III.

² Blom. vol. x. p. 350.

throughout the entries in Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk, the words *tenet* and *tenuit* are expressed by one contraction; and even the word *tenet* is frequently used at length for *tenuit*.

NORFOLK.

Tenants in capite	63
Under-tenants	435
Anglicus quidam	1
Bordarii ¹	9537
Bordarii in Norwic "qui propter pauperiem nullam reddunt con ^m " .	480
Dimidii Bordarii	4
Burgenses Anglici in Norwic	665
Burgenses in Novo Burgo de Norwic	124
Burgenses in Gernemuta	70
Burgenses in Tetford	725
Homines	89
Homines commendati R. Bigot in Burgo Tetfordo	33
Homines consuetudinarii	8
Dimidii homines integri	7
Liberæ feminæ	8
Liberi homines ²	4277
Liberi homines faldæ	21
Liberi homines commendatione tantum ³	117

¹ "The *bordarii* were distinct from the *servi* and *villani*, and seem to be those of a less servile condition, who had a *bope*, or cottage, with a small parcel of land allotted to them, on condition they should supply their lord with poultry and eggs, and other small provisions, for his *board* and entertainment. Hence, *bordlode* was the firm or quantity of food, which they paid by this tenure. *Bordlands* were small estates that were so held."—Bp. Kennett's *Glossary*.

² This term was of considerable latitude; signifying not merely the freemen or freeholders of a manor, but all persons holding in military service were called *liberi homines*.

³ The *liberi homines commendati* were freemen under protection. They appear to have placed themselves, by voluntary homage, under this protection; their lord or patron undertook to secure their estates or persons; and for this protection and security they paid him an annual stipend, or performed some annual service. The *liberi homines commendatione tantum*, appear to have sought a patron or protector, for the sake of obtaining or establishing their freedom. The *commendati dimidii* were persons who depended on two several lords, and were to pay half their annual rent for their protection to the one, and half to the other. The *liberi homines integri* were those who were under

Dimidii liberi homines	63
Dimidius liber homo commendatione tantum	1
Piscatores	32
Presbyteri	8
Servi	995
Serviens Regis	1
Servientes	4
Sochemanni ¹	4571
Dimidii sochemanni	17
Villani ²	4656
Liberi villani	73
Dimidii villani ³	2
Total	27,087

Observations of Norwich, Yarmouth, and Thetford, T.R.W.

(From Sir H. Ellis.)

In the time of King Edward the Confessor there were 1320 burgesses in Norwich. The King had *soc, sac*, and customary rent of 1230; Stigand had *soc, sac*, and *commendatio* or patronage of 50; and Harold of 32. Stigand held the two

the full protection of one lord, in contradistinction to the *liberi homines dimidii*, whose homage was divided. This *commendatio* appears most frequently in the second volume of Domesday Book, and principally in the descriptions of Norfolk and Suffolk. From numerous entries, it appears that it existed in the time of King Edward. But the word *commendatio* sometimes signifies the annual rent paid for the protection.

¹ According to Nichols (*Hist. Leicestershire*, Introduc. p. xlv.), the *sochemanni* were those inferior landholders who had land in the *soc* or franchise of a great baron; privileged villans, who, though their tenures were absolutely copyhold, yet had an interest equal to a freehold. Their services were fixed and determinate. They could not be compelled to relinquish their tenements at the lord's will, or against their own: "et ideo," says Bracton, "denominantur liberi." Such men were actual freeholders, and a certain number of them were necessary in every manor, to hold the pleas of the manor court. Domesday Book, however, exhibits different conditions of socmen: sometimes enjoying the usufruct within the soke freely, and sometimes performing certain inferior services of husbandry.

² The *villani* may in general be considered as having been downright bondmen.

³ The *dimidii villani* appear to have been persons who had moieties only of villenage tenements, or who were half *liberi* and half *villani*.

churches of St. Martin and St. Michael, in Norwich, which were together endowed with 130 acres of land: fifteen other churches were held by the burgesses, to which there belonged, in alms, 181 acres of land and meadow; and 12 burgesses, in King Edward's time, held the church of the Holy Trinity. The abbot of St. Edmunds had one house, and a moiety of the church of St. Lawrence. The church of All Saints, in Norwich, is also incidentally mentioned, and the church of St. Simon and St. Jude. So great was the consequence of Norwich at this period, that it was rated by itself as for a whole hundred.

At the formation of the Domesday Survey, there were in Norwich no more than 665 English burgesses, besides 480 *bordarii*, who from poverty paid no custom.

On the land which Stigand had held T. R. E. there were 39 burgesses and 9 empty houses;¹ and on the land of which Harold had had the soc, 15 burgesses and 17 void houses, then in the occupation of the castle; and on the land which was in the soc of the King and Earl, there were 190 empty houses; and 81 in the occupation of the castle. There were besides 50 houses in the borough from which the King had no custom. The names of the owners of these houses follow in the record.² Forty-three chapels not mentioned in the Survey, as existing in King Edward's time, are entered in the Conqueror's time, as belonging to the burgesses. The record expressly states that Norwich had suffered much. It had been deserted by part of its inhabitants, "*partim propter forisfacturas Rogeri comitis, partim propter arsuram, partim propter geltum Regis, partim propter Walerannum.*"

In spite, however, of this reduced ability, Norwich, which in King Edward's time had paid the King £20, and £10 to the Earl, at the time of the Survey paid the King £70 by weight,

¹ Blomefield conjectures that *ix* in the record is a mistake for *xi*: as 11 manors void would fill up the 50 burgesses in Stigand's time.

² Tom. ii. fols. 116 b-117.

and 100 shillings by tale "*de gersuma*," as a free gift to the Queen; a palfrey and twenty pounds of blanch silver to the Earl; and 20 shillings by tale to Godric, who is supposed to have been the sheriff. Many of the inhabitants of Norwich had taken up their residence in other places. Domesday expressly states, that 22 burgesses had gone to Beccles, a town belonging to the Abbot of St. Edmundsbury; six had seated themselves in the hundred of Humbleyard;¹ one at King's Thorpe; one on the land of Roger Bigot; one under William de Noiers; and one under Richard de Sent Cler.²

YARMOUTH remained in the same condition, nearly, in the Conqueror's time, as it had been in the time of King Edward the Confessor: "*Semper LXX burgenses*." The customary rent to the King and Earl was triflingly increased; and the burgesses gave £4 to the sheriff, "*gratis et amicitia*."

THETFORD had 943 burgesses in the time of King Edward. At the time of the Survey there were 720 burgesses only, and 224 empty houses. Twenty-one of the burgesses held of the King six carucates, and 60 acres of land. The King had two-thirds of the customs and rents of Thetford, as belonging to the crown, and one-third in right of the earldom of Ralph Guader, which had come into his hands by forfeiture. In the time of King Edward the Confessor, Thetford had paid £20 by tale to the King, and £10 to the Earl. At the time of the Survey it paid to the crown yearly no less than £50 by weight, to the earldom £20 blanch, and £6 by tale, besides £40 a year to the King in coin, "*de moneta*," and 16*s.* for two allowances of provender. The exaction here, on the part of the Norman Invaders, seems to have been great.

¹ The burgesses of Norwich were owners of 80 acres of land in this hundred, for which they paid the customary rent of 13*s.* 4*d.* only. Whether this was the land upon which the six burgesses seated themselves is not said.

² Tom. ii. fol. 117 *b.*

Sir H. Ellis's Summary of the Population in all England.

Tenants in capite ¹	1,400
Under-tenants	7,871
Bordarii	82,119
Burgenses	7,968
Coliberti ²	859
Coscets or Cozes ³	1,749
Cotarii ⁴	5,054
Francigenæ ⁵	296
Homines	1,287
Liberi homines ⁶	10,097
Liberi homines commendati	2,041
Mellitarii	9
Molinarii	5
Piscatores	111
Porcarii	427
Presbyteri	994
Servi ⁷	25,156
Sochemanni	23,072
Villani	108,407

The total population recorded in Domesday Book is 283,242.

¹ Including ecclesiastical corporations.

² There were no coleberti in Norfolk: they were a middle sort of tenants, between servile and free.

³ There were no coscets in Norfolk. The same with cotarii, that is, cottagers, who paid a certain rent for small parcels of land.

⁴ There were no cotarii in Norfolk.

⁵ The Francigenæ were foreigners, not Frenchmen exclusively: one only is mentioned in Norfolk.

⁶ Of these liberi homines, 314 were in Essex, 4277 in Norfolk, 5344 in Suffolk, and only 162 in all the other counties.

⁷ Bishop Kennett thinks the servi were those who, without any determinate tenure of land, were at the arbitrary pleasure of the lord appointed to servile works, and received their wages and maintenance at his discretion.

THE HORSE.

The horse not being employed by our Saxon and Norman ancestors in agriculture, the number of horses returned in the Survey was but small.¹ And although this animal has always been an object of much interest in Britain, and used from the earliest periods of our history in warlike expeditions, yet at the time of the Norman Conquest it does not appear that he was generally employed in war,² except by the nobles, and such persons as could afford to keep him for their own use; while hunting, which was then engaged in as a necessary preparation for the labours of war, as well as to procure food, was pursued on foot. Even two centuries after the Conquest, the manner of hunting the fox by our Kings was without horses, *one only* being employed, and this for the purpose, not of riding, but of carrying the toil. Thus, in the account of the comptroller of the wardrobe of King Edward I., A.D. 1299 and 1300, which was printed by the Society of Antiquaries, we find the following entry:—

“Paid to William de Foxhunte, the King’s huntsman of foxes in divers forests and parks, the expense of a horse to carry the nets, from November 20th to the last day of April, 163 days, three pence per day, £2. 0s. 9d.

“Paid to the same, the expense of the horse from September 1st, on which day the hunting season began, after the dead season, to the 19th of November, 80 days, three pence per day, £1. 0s. 0d.”³

¹ “There are not more than 250 horses surveyed and numbered in the whole of Suffolk.”—Hollingsworth’s *Stowmarket*.

² “The English knew not how to joust, nor bear arms on horseback; they fought with hatchets and bills.”—*Roman de Rou*, edit. Taylor, p. 238.

³ “Will’o de Foxhunte, venatori regis vulper’ venanti in diversis forestis et parcis pro expens’ unius equi portantis rethia sua, a 20 die Novemb’ anno presenti 28 incipiente usque ultimum diem Aprilis, utroque computato per 163 dies, per diem 3d., £2. 0s. 9d.

“Eidem pro expens’ ejusdem equi portantis rethia modo predicto, a primo die Septembr’ quo die incipit seisona ad venand’ ad vulpes post seisonam mortuam anni presentis usque 19 diem Novembr’ anno presenti finiente, utroque computato, per 80 dies, per diem 3d., £1. 0s. 0d.—See *Gent. Mag.* 1790, p. 789.

But, although the number of horses returned in Domesday Book are few, that of wild mares (*equæ sylvaticæ*) is more considerable; there were herds of these animals of from 12 to 36 in several parishes in Norfolk; and at Tottington, in Wayland hundred, there was, in King Edward the Confessor's time, a herd of 63, which at the Survey was reduced to 15; while at Great Hocham, in King Edward's time, there was a herd of 220, but none of these were found remaining at the Survey. At Sculthorpe, 12 of these wild mares went in the wood, and were valued at 12*s*.

There is a singular entry in the first volume of Domesday Book, under the Surrey property of Walter Fitz-Other at Kingston:—"The same Walter has a man belonging to the soke of Kingston, to whom he has committed the keeping of the King's wild mares, but we know not by what authority."¹

The wild mares appear to have been kept exclusively for breeding, and never to have been broken in; while from their offspring the lord selected such as he thought best fitted for the use of the saddle or draught.

In the language of Domesday Book, *runcinus* is a luggage horse; a single one is often returned on a manor. At West Walton there were 14 kept T. R. E., and 8 T. R. W.; and at Marham 10 T. R. E., which were reduced to 4 T. R. W.

Equi in Aula.—These appear to have been saddle-horses, or perhaps war-horses, kept for the lord's peculiar service. There were three at Earsham, and three at Somerton; and at Binham, in North Greenhoe hundred, is this entry:—"In aula dñica. tē. viii. eq' mo. v."

Asturcon, is an ambling palfrey, and is mentioned in the account of Norwich.

THE ASS.

Whitaker supposes asses to have been introduced into England by the Romans;² that they were known here at a

¹ "In Chingest' Hd. Ipse Walterius ten' unū hoem' de soca de Chingestun. cui cōmendau' equas siluaticas regis custodire. s.; nescim' quom°."—Tom. i. fol. 36.

² *Hist. of Manchester*, vol. ii. p. 63.

very early period, we are assured, from their being mentioned in the reign of Ethelred, when the price of one was as high as twelve shillings.¹ They frequently occur as forming part of the live stock belonging to the abbeys, and yet Holinshed distinctly states that, in the times of Elizabeth, "our lande did yeelde no asses." There were however, certainly, *mules* here in the sixteenth century, for Cardinal Wolsey rode on one. In the Domesday Book of Norfolk the ass but rarely occurs; there was one returned at Burnham Thorpe, and one at Beecham Well.

COWS.

Cows (*vaccæ*) are seldom mentioned in any part of the Survey, but they were undoubtedly kept in considerable numbers for breeding the numerous oxen employed in husbandry. When they are distinctly named, as in Norfolk, at South Wootton, where four were kept, and at Stow Bardolph, where there were seven T. R. E., and only one T. R. W., they were probably kept for milking. But they were also fatted for killing among the Anglo-Saxons. "One or more milch cows were kept for the general use of the vill, a custom afterwards commuted for money."²

SHEEP.

Returns of sheep were made on almost all the manors in Norfolk; at Hardley there was a flock of 1150, and at West Walton another of 1300. Wool was then their chief produce; but we learn from Turner,³ that the sheep were milked every day, and butter and cheese produced from them.

At Hemenhale, in Depwade hundred, we find twenty rams returned.

GOATS.

When the Survey was taken, many flocks of goats were returned. From 30 to 40 appears to have been the usual

¹ Bell's *Brit. Quad.* p. 386.

² Fosbroke's *Encyclo. of Antiq.* vol. ii. p. 593.

³ *Hist. of the Anglo-Saxons*, iii. 16. See also Beda in the *Life of St. Easterwin*, *Acta SS.* March, tom. i. p. 653, where the saint is said "*oves vitulasque mulgere.*"

number in a flock ; but 50, 60, 80, and at Colkirk, 160 are mentioned.

According to Turner, goats formed a part of the animal food of the Anglo-Saxons ; goats' cheese and goats' milk were also in use.

Pegge thinks the goat was hunted by the Britons.¹

SWINE.

The extensive woodlands with which all England was covered at the time of the Survey, appear to have been very carefully recorded ; not that the timber was at that time of any great value, but principally on account of the acorns and mast, which, when the country was in a very imperfect state of cultivation, had a degree of importance of which we can form no idea at this time. These forest fruits afforded abundant nourishment for numerous herds of swine ; and so commonly were these animals kept by the Anglo-Saxons and Normans, that the extent of wood in a parish was calculated by the number of swine that could be maintained upon it. Thus, at Cranworth, a portion of woodland is returned so small that it is only sufficient for the support of three swine,² while at Cawston, Mileham, Elmham, Buxton, and Necton, there was in each parish woodland enough for the maintenance of 1000 swine ; and in the wood of Thorpe by Norwich 1200 swine could be fed.³

ANIMALIA.

Under this name, according to Morant, were comprised bullocks, cows, and other black cattle. Oxen that were employed in agriculture came under the same head.

¹ *Archæologia*, vol. x. p. 162.

² Mr. Thorpe thinks that the word *porc*. in Domesday sometimes means not hogs, but *porcaries*, or a certain number of hogs ; and perhaps this enlarged sense of the word may be applicable in this, and other instances, where but a very few of these animals appear to be named.—See *Bib. Top. Brit.* No. vi. p. 46.

³ The word *pasnagium*, or *pannage*, denotes the running and feeding of hogs in the wood ; and, in a secondary sense, the price or rate of their running ; this, in 1235, Bp. Kennett says was one farthing for the agistment of each hog.

Animalia otiosa, are defined in Ducange as sheep, sows, poultry, and animals which “agriculturæ non inserviunt.” We find sometimes only one animal on a manor; and the largest number I meet with is at West Walton, where T. R. E. there were 24, and T. R. W. 23.

BEEES.

Bees were cultivated to a considerable extent in England in the tenth and eleventh centuries; and Domesday Book mentions the Custos Apium in the counties of Herefordshire and Shropshire; and the Mellitarii at Westbury in Wiltshire. In Norfolk, the neighbourhoods of Hockwold, Feltwell, and Methwold, appear to have been remarkable for the number of hives they kept: the first two places had each 17 vasa apum, and Methwold had 27, the largest number I find in any parish in the county of Norfolk. In Stow Bardolph there were 14, in Brandeston 14, and in Heverland 20.

Honey and wax were articles of great value in those early times; the former supplied the place of sugar, and entered largely into the composition of the favourite beverages of our ancestors, particularly mead, vast quantities of which were consumed by the Saxons and Normans. And, “from the panegyric of Aldhelm, we may infer that honey was a favourite diet; for he says that it excels all the dishes of delicacies and peppered broths;”¹ and, according to Dugdale,² “Ethelwold allowed his monastery a great bowl (of honey), from which the obbæ of the monks were filled twice a day, for their dinner and supper. On their festivals he allowed them at dinner a sextarium of mead between six, and the same quantity at supper between twelve, of the brothers.”

We have no recollection of the mention of wax in the record, but it was doubtless in great request for the making of candles; and Bentham³ gives a curious account of the consump-

¹ *Ald. de Laud. Virg.* p. 296; quoted in Turner's *Anglo-Saxons*.

² *Monast.* 104; quoted as above.

³ Bentham's *Ely*, p. 126, n.

tion of this article in monastic institutions in early times :—
 “ The expense of wax candles made a considerable article in the sacrist’s account. On the Purification of the Blessed Virgin, yearly, the wax candles used in the church throughout the year were consecrated with great ceremony, and a solemn procession with lighted candles made at the same time ; on which occasion the sacrist was wont to deliver out candles to such of the inhabitants of the city (Ely) who attended ; at length all the citizens used to come and claim, each of them, a candle, as due by custom ; and it was found that 700 pounds weight of candles was hardly sufficient to answer the demands of the claimants of that day. In the year 1277, Robert Kilwardby, Archbishop of Canterbury, visited this church, and, taking notice of this excessive and unreasonable custom, issued out his mandate, forbidding the citizens making such demands, and the sacrist’s complying with them, under pain of excommunication. (*Registrum Ep. Elien*, p. 203.) However, it appears afterwards, by the sacrist’s accounts, that the extraordinary quantity of wax candles used in the church amounted nearly to 1000 pounds weight or upwards.”¹

The customary rents of several manors were paid by a certain number of sextaries of honey, as at Kenninghall, where five were due, and at Folsham thirteen. Other places were bound to provide the lord’s household with honey for a certain period every year, as for a day, which was expressed by the word *diem*, or frequently by *noctem*, that is, a *night and a day* ; “ the evening and the morning were the first day ; ” thus the Gauls, Celts, and Germans measured the day.²

¹ The leot-shot, or light-shot, was a certain quantity of wax, of the value of half a silver penny, furnished from every hide of land, of which the principal object was to provide lights for the altar.

² See Blom. in Diss, Saham, Holt, &c.

TRIAL BY ORDEAL AND BY WAGER OF BATTLE.

It is much to be regretted that, while the first volume of Domesday Book contains numerous illustrations of the services and customs prevalent in England at the time of taking the Survey, in the several counties of which it treats, there should be so few of these particulars in the second, as to render it scarcely worth while to notice them under a separate head. Such as they are, however, they form a valuable illustration of many of the Saxon laws, and will tend to show, in how small a degree the Normans interfered with the ancient institutions of the people who had prior possession of the land.

While the trial by wager of battle is said to have been introduced into our jurisprudence from Normandy, and continued, at least among the disused processes of the law, to a period so late as the year 1819—when, by the act of the 59th Geo. III. ch. 46, it was done away with—the trial by ordeal, either of boiling water, or of red-hot iron, was an established custom among our Saxon ancestors; boiling water being appropriated to the common people, and red-hot iron to the nobility.¹

The earliest trace of any custom resembling the trial by ordeal is found in the fifth chapter of the Book of Numbers, in the waters of jealousy, which the Hebrew women, suspected of adultery, were compelled to drink, as a test of their innocence. But the ordeals of water and iron are first mentioned in the 77th Law of Ina.² And Blackstone, in his *Commentaries*, says:—"Purgation by ordeal seems to have been very ancient, and very universal in times of superstitious barbarity: the custom indeed has been traced among the Greeks, Siamese, Hindus, and many other nations. Whether or not this trial by ordeal was discontinued in England by any positive law or ordinance, does not certainly appear, but it probably fell into disuse about the middle of the thirteenth century."³

¹ Glanville, *Tract. de Leg. et Consuet. Regni Angliæ*, b. xiv. ch. i.

² Wilkins, *Leges Anglo-Sax.* p. 27.

³ See Selden's *Notes to Eadmer*.

In the Domesday Book of Norfolk, we find the trial by wager of battle expressed by the word *bellum*, while *judicium* denotes that by ordeal.¹ But in fol. 258, one of the King's men laid claim to thirteen freemen, with the moiety of another, which had belonged to Earl Ralf at the time of his forfeiture, and so ready was he to prove his title, that he offered to submit to *any kind of ordeal* (*quocunque judicio*). This would seem to imply that, besides the ordeal of red-hot iron, there was some other in use in the Saxon times; for the trial by water is never referred to in the Domesday Survey, because the servile classes, possessing no property, could have no claims to prosecute.

This other kind of ordeal was called the Corsned,² or morsel of execration, and was given to the party to be tried, with the following imprecation:—"May this morsel, which is given him in order to bring the truth to light, stick in his throat, and find no passage; may his face turn pale, and his limbs be convulsed, and an horrible alteration appear in his whole body, if he is guilty. But, if innocent of the crime laid to his charge, may he easily swallow it, consecrated in Thy name, to the end that all may know," &c.³

In two or three of the references to the second volume of Domesday Book, given in the note below, women are said to appeal to the wager of battle, or to the ordeal, which, as in all cases the law allowed them to act by deputy, is in no way extraordinary.

SALT WORKS.

The frequent occurrence of salt works in the Domesday Survey, requires explanation. Those mentioned in the counties bordering the coasts were, unquestionably, ponds and pans, for preserving marine salt by evaporation. Those in the

¹ Tom. ii. fols. 110*b*, 137, 146*b*, 162, 166, 172*b*, 190, 193, 208, 213, 277*b*.

² From *cors* a curse, and *sæd* a morsel.

³ "Per bucellam deglutiendam abjuravit."—*Ingulfus*. But see Rapin, folio edit. vol. i. p. 134.

more inland parts were what are called the refineries of brine, or salt springs. At the time of forming the Survey, rock or fossil salt was not known in England. The first pits of it were accidentally discovered in Cheshire (on the very spot where Domesday mentions brine-springs) as late as the year 1670.

The salinæ in Norfolk were very numerous; as was to be expected, they are found on manors bordering on, or not far from, the coast; where they occur in the inland parishes, it is probable that the manor extended to near the seacoast: thus, there was a salt-pit at Fakenham, which excited the surprise of Sir Henry Spelman;¹ but Blomefield observes, "This salina lay in some place on the sea belonging to Harold, and after to him when King; thus Necton, a town about twelve miles from the nearest part of the sea, had a salina, which lay at Lynn;² Harold was lord of Necton, and had a fee in Lynn, which Ralph de Tony enjoyed at the Survey."³

There were more salt-works in Freebridge hundred than in any other in the county: at Gaywood there were 30 previous to the Survey, and 21 when the Survey was taken; at West Walton 22, which were afterwards increased to 24; and at South Wootton 20, which were reduced to 14 when the Survey was made: and there were 39 at Caistor, near Yarmouth.

From the importance of these works, their value was doubtless considerable; the sum, however, is not often mentioned in the record: but there was one at Stokesby, in East-Flegg hundred, which, prior to the Survey, was valued at 10*s.*, and at the Survey at 16*s.*

¹ "Adjacet Fakenham, mercatorium, quod in sexto a mari lapide salinam olim præbuisse (ut testatur Liber Angliæ Censualis) mirum opinaberis."—*Icenia*, p. 150, Post. Works, edit. 1698.

² In a letter read before the Antiquarian Society in 1787, Governor Pownall says, "On the banks of the mouth of the river, upon lands part of my estate at Old Lynn, are still remaining the ruins of several old salt-pans."—*Archæologia*, vol. viii. p. 378.

³ Blomefield, vol. vii. p. 94.

There were salt-works at the following places :—

Anmere.	Castle Acre.	Harpley.	Middleton.	Sandringham.
Ashwicken.	„ Rising.	Heringby.	Necton.	Shouldham.
Babingley.	Congham.	Hillington.	Newton.	Stokesby.
Bawsey.	Dersingham.	Islington.	Pentney.	Thrickby.
Bilney, W.	Fakenham.	Lynn, N.	Rainham.	Tilney.
Burlingham, N.	Filby.	„ S.	Roydon.	Walton, W.
Burnham, W.	Gaywood.	„ W.	Rudham, E.	West Acre.
Caistor, Yarm.	Geyton.	Maltby.	Runham.	Winch, E.; do. W.
Cantley.	Halvergate.	Massingh' P.	Runcton, N.	Wootton, S.

MILLS.

The first mill was the Quern, which is said to be in use almost to our own day in some of the Western Isles of Scotland, and other rarely visited Highland districts; and in the early part of the sixth century, there can be little doubt that it was the only mill in general use. Even so early as the thirteenth century, legal means were employed in Scotland, to compel the people to abandon it for the large water-mills then introduced into that country.¹

To the quern succeeded the cattle-mill (*mola jumentaria*); one or other of which was probably found in almost every family, and the use of them was retained a long time after the erection of water-mills, particularly in convents, so long as they were independent of every person without the walls.

Water-mills are thought by Whitaker² to have been introduced into Britain by the Romans, as the remains of a Roman water-mill were discovered at Manchester. But the earliest written mention of one is said to occur in a charter of Ulfere, A.D. 664. In the deeds of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries they are often called *aquimolia*, *aquimoli*, and *aquimolæ*.

The wind-mill is of later introduction, no notice of it being found in England earlier than the middle of the twelfth cen-

¹ Wilson's *Archæology and Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, p. 150.

² *Hist. Manchester*, p. 315.

tury, when some are said to have been erected in Northamptonshire;¹ and there occurs one also in a grant from Odo de Danmartin to the priory of Tanridge in Surrey; and one is mentioned at Walton-on-the-Hill in Surrey, 25 Edw. I. (1296), when it is probable they were become common.² They were called *molendina ad ventum*, *molendina venticia*, and *molendina ventritica*.

But wherever we find mention of a mill in Domesday Book, we are always to understand that it was a water-mill; and situated as they of course were on running streams, which may be said to be perennial, we in general find them still subsisting in the parishes in which they were recorded when the Survey was made.

The molendinum, or mill, being a structure of the first necessity, was a constant adjunct to the manorial residences of our forefathers; and, from the expense of erecting so costly a fabric, was usually the work and property of the lord of the fee, and designed for his own use, and that of the tenants on his demesne. Thus the lord had a decided right over the water-mill, and, as a compensation for the use of it, the tenants were bound to bring their corn thither to be ground; and a certain portion of the meal was afterwards presented to the lord's bailiff or miller. This obligation was called *secta debita molendini*, or mill service. Blomefield, in *Moulton Magna*,³ gives the name Muleton, or Moleton, as signifying the town at the molendinum, or mill; and says, "The suit to this mill seems remarkable, fourteen *freemen* being forced to grind there." On some of the larger manors, as many as five or six of these water-mills were erected, which accounts for the very great number of these fabrics noticed in the Survey, as objects of profit to the lord, as well as for the large sums they were stated to yield.

¹ Beckman's *Hist. Invent.* vol. i. p. 250.

² Blomefield says there was a windmill at Hemenhale at a very early period; its rent was settled on the cellarer and sacrist at Bury (vol. v. p. 181); and Gage mentions one as being at Risby, in that county, 14th Edw. I.—*Hist. of Suffolk*, p. 70.

³ Blomefield. vol. v. p. 204.

In Norfolk alone there were upwards of 580 water-mills, five of which were at Holt, five at Wymondham, five at Snettisham, four at Flitcham, four at Suffield, four at Earlham, and four at Sedgford; they varied much in value, some of them being rated as high as £3, while others were returned as worth no more than 3s.

The produce of water-mills is variously stated in the Survey, sometimes in grain, sometimes partly in money and partly in grain, and occasionally from the fishery in the mill stream.¹

“Cases in which the evidence of Domesday Book is yet appealed to in our courts of law, are in proving the antiquity of mills, and in setting up prescriptions in *non decimando*. By stat. 9 Edw. II., called *Articuli Cleri*, it was determined that prohibition should not lie upon demand of tythes for a new mill. The mill, therefore, which is found in Domesday must be presumed older than the 9 Edw. II., and is of course discharged, by its evidence, from tythe.”²

CHURCHES.

It is now very generally admitted, that the places of religious worship that were spread over the kingdom at the time when the Domesday Survey was taken, greatly exceeded the number mentioned in that record. Sir Henry Ellis, in his invaluable work, has calculated that only a few more than seventeen hundred churches are noticed in Domesday, as existing throughout the whole of England;—“a number,” he says, “notoriously incorrect, and far short of what there are grounds

¹ See Moody's “Notices on the Domesday Book of Wiltshire,” in the *Journal of the Archaeological Institute*, July, 1849. Mr. Moody says there were 148 mills in Sussex, the average value of each being 8s. 2d. In Hampshire he found 226, while in Wiltshire there were no less than 390, and their annual value was £211. 17s., or within a fraction of 11s. each. There was, however, he states, material difference in their value, some being returned as paying from 2s. to 3s., and others as many pounds.

² *Penny Cyclop.*, art. “Domesday Book.”

for concluding there must have been at, about, or soon after, the Conquest."

What the actual number was, it is not easy to determine; we know that from the beginning of the tenth to the middle of the eleventh century, vast sums were raised for the erection of cathedrals, monasteries, and churches, in all parts of the land; and we are told by Sir Henry Spelman, that, at the death of Edward the Confessor, a third part of the lands of England were devoted to religious purposes. Sprott, who lived about the year 1274, asserts, that at the time of the formation of the Domesday Survey, there were found to be 45,011 parish churches in the kingdom; but it is possible that Sprott's account may be very erroneous, and that the number of churches given in his *Chronicle* may be far too great—it appears, indeed, so great as to exceed all probability; still Higden, in his *Polychronicon*, a century later, says the number of parish churches was 45,002. Selden, in his *Titles of Honour*, as quoted by Denne,¹ sets the number at 4511, but upon what grounds, is not quite clear. There is, however, a remarkable coincidence in the number of Sprott and Selden, differing only by the insertion of a cipher; and we are tempted to believe that Sprott has been guilty of some great error, and that Higden followed him. Dr. Inet² approaches nearer to the calculation of Selden, and says they were reckoned to be about 4000, which was probably not far wide of the truth.

Various reasons have been assigned as the cause of the silence of Domesday Book, in numerous instances, where churches are known to have existed at the time when the Survey was taken, but of which the record makes no mention. Some have even gone so far as to assert that where no church is mentioned, there none was to be found. But it was not an object of the Survey to ascertain the exact number of churches; it was the landed and taxable property alone on which the eyes of the Conqueror were fixed, and to ascertain this was the object principally in view in forming the Domesday Book.

¹ *Archæologia*, vol. viii. p. 218.

² *Church History*, vol. i. p. 279.

"The precept which directed the formation," says Sir Henry Ellis, "laid no injunction on the jurors to make a return of churches." This, therefore, is the reason that all those sacred edifices to which no glebe of any quantity was attached, are either entirely omitted, or only incidentally mentioned; churches *sine terra* are indeed sometimes met with—there were seven in Norfolk—but the return of such seems to have been optional; or was made for some object which might appear to be of consequence at the time of the entry, though now unknown. At all events, the mention of churches being left so much to the caprice of the jurors, was likely to be very irregular.¹ And so we find it; for, in noticing the number and proportion assigned to each county, one is forcibly struck with the frequency with which they are mentioned in some portions of the kingdom, and with their entire omission in others. In Norfolk, including those in Norwich and Thetford, at least 317 occur—a large number as compared with that of some other counties. Sir Henry Ellis observes,² "It is remarkable, that while 222 churches are returned for Lincolnshire, and 364 for Suffolk, one only can be found in the return for Cambridgeshire, and none in Lancashire (between the Ribble and the Mersey), none in Cornwall, or even in Middlesex, the seat of the metropolis."

The amount of the payment due from the church is often omitted, because it is included in the return of the gross yearly profit to the owner; thus, at the end of the enumeration of the lands of Tovi, in Norfolk, it is said, "Oms eccte št in p̄tio ē maneriis;"³ and yet we find, that although Tovi

¹ "It seems to have been the general rule that all churches should, at their foundation, receive an endowment in land. There are, indeed, a few, but very few, entries of churches without land; but these may be accounted for, on the supposition that the land originally conveyed to the church had, in the course of centuries, been severed from it, by the violence of the lord, or the encroachment of some powerful neighbour."—Lingard's *Hist. and Antiq. of the Anglo-Saxon Church*, vol. i. p. 399.

² *Introduction to Domesday Book*, vol. i. p. 286.

³ Tom. ii. fol. 265.

held seven manors, only two churches are entered there.¹ And on the numerous lordships of Rainald Fitz-Ivo only four churches occur, yet here again we meet with the same phrase.² In another place we read, "Oms ecclīe de trā Witt de Warena appōiate sunt cū maneriis."³ So also, on the lands of Hermer de Ferrariis, "Om's ecclīe de tota terra Hermeri, st appōiatā cū maneriis;"⁴ and on those of St. Benet, at Hulme, "Oms ecclīe st in p̄tio cū maneriis."⁵ In all these instances the number of churches mentioned separately in the record, bears but a small proportion to the number of manors held by the several lords. We would not here be thought to argue that every manor had its appropriate church; but only that it is highly improbable that the whole number of churches then in existence on these several manors was returned.

There is no entry of a church at Holt, Dunham Magna, or Colney, yet markets are mentioned at every one of these places; and it may fairly be presumed that where there was a grant for a market, there there was a church; for markets were originally held in churchyards, and on Sundays and holidays, for the convenience of dealers and customers, when brought together for the purpose of attending divine service. We must not therefore conclude, that because we find an omission in any particular parish of a place of worship, in a Survey designed for other purposes than that of recording the exact number of ecclesiastical edifices, that none such ever existed there.

In short, although we cannot for a moment suppose that the places of religious worship in England, during the tenth and eleventh centuries, were either so numerous or so magnificent as they are at present, still they were unquestionably neither few, nor of so mean a structure as some would have us imagine.

¹ Sir Henry Ellis asserts that the names of none of the churches are separately entered on the manors of Tovi, but those of Swainsthorpe and Stoke Holy Cross certainly occur.

² Tom. ii. fol. 234 b.

³ Ibid. fol. 172.

⁴ Ibid. fol. 208.

⁵ Ibid. fol. 219.

The notion that the Anglo-Saxon churches were few, small, and unsubstantial, is said by Mr. T. Wright, "to be chiefly founded upon some general assertions of the Anglo-Norman monkish chroniclers;"¹ and he gives it as his opinion, that we ought to set very little value on such authority; "for not only was it the fashion for at least two centuries after the Conquest, to speak contemptuously of every thing Saxon; but general assertions of the old monkish chroniclers are seldom correct."

The arrival of the Pagan Saxons in Britain led to the temporary overthrow of most, if not all, the British churches, which Beda, Usher, and Spelman, consider to have been of the simplest wooden materials; and if indeed any of them were built of stone, they were not likely to have been of a very substantial nature; for the Britons, harassed as they were by intestine wars, would hardly improve on the imperfect models left them by their Roman conquerors. After about two centuries, however, the Saxons themselves were converted to the Christian faith, and *they*, in their turns, became church-builders. But there can be no doubt, that in the earlier periods of their history, *their* churches were also built of the trunks of trees, from the surrounding forests, or of turf,² and occasionally, perhaps, of such stone as might be dug on the spot: these alone constituting the whole of the materials of their humble, yet holy, structures. But as they progressed in civilization, their knowledge of the arts advanced, and at the commencement of the eighth century, we have positive evidence of their improved skill in the several branches of architecture. The west front of Malmesbury Abbey, and probably even the famous south doorway, engraved in the *Vetusta Monumenta*, are remains of the original church, built by Aldhelm, Bishop of Sherborne, in the year 705. William of Malmesbury, in his life of that

¹ *Archæological Journal*, vol. i. p. 24.

² This manner of building was what Beda calls *more Scotorum*; when speaking of the cathedral built by Bishop Finan, he says, "*more Scotorum, non de lapide, sed de robore secto, atque arundine textit.*"—Beda, iii. c. 25.

prelate, positively affirms this; for, speaking of the two churches in one churchyard, he says, "*lata majoris ecclesiæ fabrica celebris et illibata, nostro quoque perstitit ævo. Vincens decore et magnitudine quicquid usquam ecclesiarum antiquitus factum visebatur in Anglia.*"¹

The style of the front is precisely conformable to the "*opus Romanorum*" of Beda; and no one can dispute Malmesbury's authority with regard to his own church.

Rickman² confesses that he had been of the class of doubters as to the Saxon dates ascribed to many architectural remains still existing in England; but that having, in various parts, found buildings which were not Norman, and which, from their peculiar construction, could not well be considered either as modern, or as of an intermediate state, he thought must be anterior, and therefore entitled to be Saxon.

But still it is admitted that in the eighth and ninth centuries stone buildings were rare, and objects of much admiration; and that the use of wood in the erection of churches, may be traced down to a comparatively late period; for Ordericus Vitalis mentions a wooden chapel on the banks of the Severn, near Shrewsbury, which was probably built a very short time before the Conquest; and there was a wooden church at Lytham, in Lancashire, which was destroyed, and a stone one built by its Norman lord, as we learn from Reginald of Durham. We are farther informed by Trivet, that in 1156 many of our old churches and other structures, built of wood, fell down, through continual rains and floods: "*Quarum inundationibus, quia diu durabant, multæ turres et ecclesiæ et antiquæ materiæ in Normannia et Anglia corruerunt.*"³

The little church of Greensted, in Essex, is the only ancient wooden church now existing in the country, and has been taken as a type of the Anglo-Saxon churches. It was not, however, originally erected as a church, although dedicated to

¹ See xv. *Scriptores*, p. 349; *Anglia Sacra*, ii. 15.

² *Archæologia*, vol. xxv. p. 166.

³ *Annales*, p. 33.

that purpose from a very early period—but probably for some agricultural use;—still it is quite clear that its walls existed in the year 1012.¹ “The walls of this church,” says Lingard, “were formed of the trunks of oak-trees, sawed down the middle. The halves, being cut away at the bottom into a tenon, were inserted into a groove cut in a horizontal piece of timber, which served for the base sustainment. A second horizontal piece of timber, grooved like the first, received by way of entablature the ridges of the trunks, which stood with their sawed faces inwards, and within one inch of each other. At the gable-ends the trunks rose gradually pediment-wise to the height of fourteen feet. To exclude the wind and rain from such edifices, we learn from Beda, that it was customary to plaster them with a mortar made of clay, earth, straw, moss, or the like.”²

But although it is probable that some wooden churches might be standing at the period of the Domesday Survey, there is no doubt of the greater number of these primitive structures having been superseded by stone buildings of a more beautiful and more substantial character; and numerous examples of this kind have been pointed out by very high authorities, as existing in the eleventh century.

It is, moreover, worthy of remark, that in all Domesday Book, according to Sir Henry Ellis, we meet with only one instance of the occurrence of a wooden church; this is on a manor which belonged to Robert Malet, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, called Begeland, “Ibi p̄br. ⁊ eccl̄a lignea.”³

¹ *Gent. Mag.* for June, 1849.

² *Hist. and Antiq. of the Anglo-Saxon Church*, vol. ii. p. 369.

³ Tom. i. fol. 320 b.—In a recent topographical history, we have this curious passage:—“As the Survey is most minute, and every tittle has a meaning, some of the churches are begun with a large E, others with a small one. I have, therefore, conjectured that the capital indicated a large church, or one of stone, and those with a small e, the old churches of timber.” This is a bold, and I had almost said an absurd, conjecture; the proper names of men have sometimes capital initials, and sometimes small ones, and we might just as reasonably suppose that the former were all fine strapping fellows, while the latter were mere pigmies.

But without enlarging on the character of the architecture prevailing throughout the kingdom at the period of the formation of the Norman Survey, we would rather invite the attention of the Norfolk antiquary to that of our own county.

Domesday Book affords no evidence that at the time of its formation any of the then existing churches in Norfolk were built of wood; it is not improbable that, in the more remote parts of the kingdom, some few of the wooden structures may indeed have lingered in the land, but they formed the exception, not the rule; for by far the greater part of the Saxon churches, at the time of the Conquest, were unquestionably of a better description, and built of stone. There is, indeed, no absolute proof beyond the style of their masonry, but the following churches in this county have been thought, by good authorities, to exhibit examples of the remains of genuine Saxon architecture:—St. Ethelred's, St. Julian's, St. Michael's at Thorn (all in Norwich); Cranwich, Tasburgh, South Lopham, Dunham Magna, Newton by Castle-Acre, Witton, Framlingham Pigot, Wayborn, Beeston St. Lawrence, Hadiscoe, and Castle-Rising.¹

What are considered by some persons to be the remains of a Saxon church, were discovered under the Roman earthworks within the ramparts of the castle of Castle-Rising, a few years since, but the correctness of this opinion is very questionable.

In short, the notion which formerly prevailed, that the majority of the parish churches, in the reign of the first William, were built of wood, and of the simplest construction, will now, we think, find but few supporters. A Norfolk antiquary is "inclined to believe, that what is now called the Norman style, in its broad outlines at least, if not in its details, existed in England for several centuries before the Conquest; and that, perhaps, a few of the architectural specimens, usually designated Norman, may belong in reality to the Saxon period; especially in small undisturbed churches—in places where

¹ In none of these places is there a church mentioned in Domesday Book, with the exception of Witton.

churches are known to have existed before the Conquest—where they bear no trace of having been changed, and where there is no tradition of their ever having been rebuilt.”¹

Every writer who has had occasion to mention the number of Norfolk churches entered in Domesday Book, has set it down at two hundred and forty-three, which, as it is difficult to arrive at the exact number, only proves that all have copied after him who first counted them. The difficulty of arriving at the exact number entered in the record, arises from the circumstance of the entry of a church being sometimes repeated, as at Stradset,² Burningham,³ and, probably, at Kirby-Bedon,⁴ although Blomefield says there were two churches here, and that for this reason the village took its name of Kirby, or *the dwelling at the churches*. From the comparison of different entries respecting the same manor, it frequently appears that the lordship had at some time been divided among several coparceners, and that the church, or income from the church, had been divided among them in the same proportion. Hence the frequent entry of shares, or parts of churches, as “dim’ ecclīæ, quarta pars ecclīæ,” &c.; and this presents another difficulty in the way of arriving at the exact number mentioned in Domesday Book.⁵ Thus, on a lordship of the Abbot of Bury, at Kirby Cane, was “dim’ ecclīæ in elemosina, with 20 acres of glebe, and 11 part’ uni’ ecclīæ, with 14 acres of glebe;”⁶ and at Taverham, Ralph de Bello-fago had a quarter of the church,⁷ and William de Warren a quarter of the same

¹ *A Lecture on the Antiquities of Norfolk*, by the Rev. R. Hart, p. 23.

² Tom ii. fol. 206 b.

³ Ibid. fol. 198.

⁴ Ibid. fol. 175 b.

⁵ The recent topographer above alluded to, considers the dim’ ecclīæ, quarta pars ecclīæ, &c. to be churches only half, or a quarter part, &c. completed; an opinion about as tenable as that already referred to. It merely denoted a half or quarter part of the value of the tithes or property of that particular church. The conjectures formed by various writers, who have had occasion to mention the Domesday Record, are very curious; thus, among others, the contraction *an’*, which is universally admitted to be put for *animalia*, is taken in the last *History of Suffolk*, for *anseres*, that is, *geese*!

⁶ Tom. ii. fol. 212.

⁷ Ibid. fol. 229.

church.¹ Now, when cases like these occur in the same parish, and are not shown to be on different manors, unless they are taken to be parts of one and the same advowson, the number of churches in Norfolk, exclusive of those in Norwich and Thetford, would amount to upwards of two hundred and fifty. From a careful perusal of that part of Domesday Book which relates to Norfolk, we have no hesitation in stating that the entire number of churches and chapels in the county at the time the Survey was taken, was not less than three hundred and seventeen: that is, 250 churches in Norfolk, 26 churches in Norwich, 28 chapels in Norwich, and 13 churches in Thetford.

In considering the distribution of these places of religious worship in Norfolk, it is remarkable that in Forehoe hundred, which now contains 24 parishes, not a single church is mentioned; there was, however, a priest at Morley, and perhaps a church in which he officiated. The hundreds of Earsham, North Greenhoe, Grimshoe, and Freebridge Marshland, had but one church entered in each of them; while, in comparison with the number of existing villages, we meet with churches most frequently in the hundreds of Clackclose, Depwade, Gallow, and Henstede; but in no instance do they much exceed one half the number of our modern parishes, in the respective hundreds. There were three churches in North Burlingham, and two in twenty-three other places.

At Hevingham, Bridgham, Witton in Tunstead, and Morley, presbyters occur without the entry of churches; and it has been held that where we find a priest, there we may presume there was a church; but this conclusion can hardly be considered as safe, for Sir Henry Ellis informs us, that in several counties presbyterii occur as holding lands like ordinary tenants; and that they are sometimes classed as villani and bordarii upon the lords' demesnes.² We know, moreover, that the lands of both beneficed and unbeneficed clerks were open to the

¹ Tom ii. fol. 158.

² *Introduction to Domesday Book*, vol. i. p. 295.

inquisition, and were generally held on the same conditions, and subject to the same rents and services, with the lands held by the lay tenants of the manor; and it might be shown, by sundry paragraphs, that clergymen sometimes held houses and lands in their own right, and not in that of their preferments. This was probably the case at Bridgham, where it is said the priest could not sell his land,¹ which of course it could not have been necessary to mention had he held it in right of his preferment. But at Hevingham² and Witton,³ we find the priests had religious services to perform, and there is therefore more reason to presume that they were attached to a church which then existed, although not entered in the Survey. At Morley, the priest held one carucate of land, and had xix bordarii under him.⁴

Of the fifty-four churches and chapels in Norwich, twenty-

¹ "Terra Scē Adeldredæ. Scerpham Hund. Brugā. huic manerio jac' i. pbr. 7 val. ii. sol. 7 n. poterat vendere trā suā."—Tom. ii. fol. 213b.

² "Terra regis qua' Godric' servat. Erpynchamsud. H. In Heuincham. 1. lib. ho' pr' xl. ac' træ in elemosina et cantat una quaq'. ebdomada. tres missas."—Tom. ii. fol. 133.

³ "Terra regis qua' Godric' servat. Tonsteda. H. In Wittuna. 1. pr. xxx. ac' in elemosina . . . ex hoc cantat. iii. missas pro rege et regina."—Tom. ii. fol. 133.

⁴ "Træ Will. de Warennā. Feorhov. Hundret. In Morlea ii. car' terræ unā tenuit. i. pbr. et aliā v. libi homines. et pbr. habebat xix. bord."—Tom. ii. fol. 166b.

"We meet occasionally with entries of half-priests. In ead. (Langale) i. pbr. integer et ii. dim' tenent c. ac. libræ terræ; that is, one whole-priest and two half-priests hold one hundred acres. This sort of phrase was a useful form of abbreviation in the fiscal language of the time. We find it applied to free-tenants, sokemen, and others. Sometimes the free-tenant, by a division of the manor, found his holding divided between two lords, and consequently divided his suit and service between them, becoming a half-tenant to each; sometimes his holding was by the descent of property in his family, shared between two heirs, each of whom became a half-tenant, owing to the lord one half of the suit and service of the original holder. In like manner, if the holding allotted to the priest was divided between two priests, or became subject to two lords, the same language was adopted to describe the nature of the ecclesiastical holding."—Lingard's *Hist. and Antiq. of the Anglo-Saxon Church*, vol. i. p. 402.

five were in existence in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and one—that of St. Peter's Mancroft—was founded by Earl Ralph, soon after the Conquest. In Domesday Book¹ it is said that the burgesses of Norwich held (that is, were patrons of) 43 chapels when the Survey was taken; that is, 15 churches and 28 chapels, which were not individually enumerated in the record, and which had probably been built since the Confessor's time. Most of these chapels, according to Blomefield, "were parochial, and soon after esteemed parish churches." Thus, in the Conqueror's time, there were 26 churches and 28 chapels, in all 54 places of worship in Norwich.

It is not possible to identify the exact site of any of the churches or chapels held by the burgesses, nor of two or three others, as the record affords us no clue on the subject; but Blomefield considers the following as having been founded either prior to, or during the reigns of the Confessor and Conqueror:—

St. Mary in the Marsh; demolished some time in the seventeenth century.

St. Ethelbert in the Precinct; burnt down by the citizens in the great insurrection in 1272.

St. Olave in Lower Conisford; pulled down about 1345.

St. Edward, Conisford Street; in use in 1540, but ruined when Hildebrand's Hospital was dissolved.

St. Clement at the Well, Great Conisford; sold for private property in 1560.

St. Julian, King's Street.

St. Martin in Balliva, Ber Street; the site of which has been in private houses since 1562.

St. Michael at Thorne, Ber Street.

The King's Free Chapel in the Castle.

All Saints, Timber Hill.

St. Stephen the Proto-Martyr.

St. Giles.

St. Andrew the Apostle.

¹ Tom. ii. fol. 117.

St. Edmund the King and Martyr.

St. James.

St. Catharine's Chapel, Mushold; demolished at the dissolution.

St. Margaret, Fye Bridge; ruined at the dissolution.

St. Clement the Martyr, Colegate Street.

Of the thirteen churches mentioned in the Survey as existing in Thetford in the Confessor's time, the site and dedication of four appear undetermined. Blomefield and Martin, in addition to those given in the second column of the following Table, attribute an early foundation to several others, but these authors do not attempt to identify them with those entered in the Domesday Book.

Sir Henry Ellis says, "Throughout Norfolk the value is added to almost every church, with the quantity of land, however small, annexed to it." This is not exactly the case; for of the 317 places of worship recorded in the Survey, only 225 have the quantity of land attached to them specified; and of these 225, only 117 have the value of the land affixed.

The 225 churches to which the quantity of glebe-land is given, held together 4861½ acres; West Barsham and Langley had each 100 acres; Burnham Thorp, 80; others, varying from 1 to 60 acres; and Calthorpe, Witchingham, Fulmodeston, Croxton, Houghton, and Hunstanton, are entered as being churches *sine terra*.

The 117 churches to which the value of the glebe-land to the lord¹ is affixed, held 2375 acres, at the annual value of £11. 19s., being rather more than one penny an acre, on the average. At several places the glebe was valued at less than a penny an acre, as at Weston, where 12 acres were set at 4d.;

¹ "The lords of manors and all other holders of churches, whether clergymen or laymen, men or women, derived a profit from the churches. This is evident from the record. The object of the inquisition was to discover the real value of the manor; and, on that account, the yearly rent received by the lord from the church, was often returned with the same precision as that received from mills, or mines, or fisheries."—Lingard's *Hist. and Antiq. of the Anglo-Saxon Church*, vol. i. p. 400.

and at Barton-Turf, 33 acres at 15*d.*; while, in numerous instances, 2*d.* an acre was the specified value; but at Sheringham, 15 acres were valued at 4*s.*; at Geyton-Thorp, 30 acres, at 12*s.*; and at Banham, 30 acres, at 22*s.*; but in this last instance there may be an error.

One would imagine, from the slight mention of tithes in the Survey, that all such churches as were unendowed with land, must have derived their support entirely from voluntary oblations, or from church-scot, or masses, or some other source. We are told, that in six counties the word *decimæ* is not so much as once mentioned; and it does not appear to occur in Norfolk. But the absence of any mention of tithes in the return of a church, is no proof that they did not exist; and there can be little doubt that originally each church had a certain portion of land annexed to it, for its endowment.

The very low value of glebe-land to the lord,¹ together with the circumstance that many churches had but a small portion of it attached to them, and some none at all, while from five to twenty acres² formed the usual extent of what was to support the church, would lead us to suppose that the provision for the clergy in those days was very inconsiderable.³ Yet,

¹ Yet Mr. Turner, in his *History of the Anglo-Saxons* (vol. ii. p. 167), observes of the Anglo-Saxon husbandry, that the "Domesday Survey gives us some indication that the cultivation of the church lands was much superior to that of any other order of society. They have much less wood upon them, and less common pasture; and what they had appears often in smaller and more irregular pieces; while their meadow was more abundant, and in more numerous distributions."

² The rent of land differed of course materially; sixpence an acre seems to have been about the average in the thirteenth century, though meadow was at double or treble that sum.

³ In reference to the provision made for the clergy in those days, Lingard observes, "In many cases, though we may trace the names of several shareholders, there still remains one of whom no mention is made. Thus, with respect to the church at Codeham, we are told (tom. ii. 422) that Roger de Ramis held a fourth part of the church at Codeham, and we find, from page 338, that Garenger held one-half of Roger Bigot; which accounts for three-fourths, but who held the remaining fourth? Odo the Arbalist was owner of Trickinham, in Lincolnshire, and the Bishop of Durham and Uluiet were joint owners of

although the payment of tithes is so seldom mentioned in the Survey, we know that it is frequently enjoined in the Saxon laws, and that it is expressly forbidden that the clergy of one parish should entice the parishioners of another for the sake of their tithes. But there can be no doubt that the main source of the revenues of the church was what was called *soul-sceat*, which, although it most commonly consisted of land, as in Suffolk,—where nine freemen gave twenty acres for the good of their souls,¹—yet, in numerous instances, as may be seen in ancient wills, the gift was in money or goods. Another source of ecclesiastical revenue, in Saxon times, was church-scot (*ciric-sceat*, *circset*, or *chircsesset*), which was at first a quantity of corn, paid to the priest, on St. Martin's Day, as the first-fruits of the harvest.² It seems, however, to have included, especially in latter times, not only corn, but poultry, or any other provision paid in kind to the religious. This church-scot, in many places, constituted the principal support of the clergy, and yet the sum total of the land which is returned as subject to this payment is very insignificant. There are not a dozen places in the whole Survey where any such

the inland in Trickinham, called Newton. To Odo's share belonged the third part of the church of St. Mary, and the third part of half a carucate of land appertaining to the same church (i. 365 b). To the other two belonged a similar share, that is, to each the sixth part of the church, and the sixth part of the four bovates of land appertaining to St. Mary's (i. 341, 370). Here we have owners for two-thirds of the church, but no one for the remainder. My opinion is, that the remaining portion is that which was reserved for the maintenance of the incumbent."—*Hist. and Antiq. of the Anglo-Saxon Church*, vol. i. p. 402.

¹ "Terra Iuichet' p'bri. Bosemere. H. In Stanham. l. ecclia. xx. ac. quas ibi deder. ix. libi hoes pro animabus suis."—Tom. ii. fol. 438. Lingard says, "Soul-shot was the mortuary ordered to be paid for the dead, while the grave was yet open, or to be reserved for the church to which the deceased belonged, if his body were buried in any place out of the 'shrift-shire.'"—vol. i. p. 192.

² *Ancient Laws and Institutes of England*, edit. Thorpe, vol. ii. Glossary, "*sub voce* Ciric-Sceat." According to Lingard, this payment was at the rate of one seame (or horse-load) of winnowed grain for every hide of land occupied by a free tenant.

payment is mentioned. This seems unaccountable, on any other supposition than that these dues were too trivial to be recorded, or, if returned by the local commissioners, were struck out for the sake of abridgment, or as irrelevant or unnecessary matter.¹

Very little information is to be gained respecting any peculiarities in the manners and customs of the Norfolk clergy, or other ecclesiastical matters, in the Domesday record; we have, however, a remarkable instance in the marriage of one of the dignitaries of the church, which goes far to prove that, in Saxon times, marriage was almost universally permitted to the parochial clergy and secular canons; indeed there are instances on record of livings descending from father to son for many generations; but, even in that period, the celibacy of *regulars* was enforced as far as possible. In the eleventh century marriage, or concubinage, had become almost universal. The case of the marriage of a Norfolk priest, to which we allude, is that of Almar, Bishop of Elmham, who was a married man, and held the manor of Blofield, in right of his wife, before and after he was made Bishop.² In short, the rules of celibacy met with so little attention in England, that there was not probably any country in Europe in which they were so little regarded. And, as Hallam informs us, it was acknowledged, in the reign of Henry I., that the greater and better part of the clergy were married.³

¹ See two able papers by Dr. Walker, of Huddersfield, "On the Churches in the Domesday Survey," printed in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vols. xix. & xx., New Series (1843).

² "Terra Epi Tedfordensis, de Feudo. Hundret. Blafelda. In Blafelda tenet Almarus, &c. . . . hoc man. accep. Almar' cū uxore sua antequā esset eps. et postea tenuit in episcopatu."—Tom. ii. fol. 195.

³ See Blomefield, vol ix. p. 159, where other instances are mentioned of married priests, bishops, and popes. See also vol. v. p. 54, where, under "Dunston," the Plea of Alice de Fundenhall is given, and which bears directly on this subject. The valuable observations on this Plea by Sir Francis Palgrave, must not be omitted, notwithstanding the length of the quotation:—"The incumbent of Dunston held the church by inheritance. The ecclesiastical

This same Bishop Almar, although having no objection to marriage himself, appears to have been very careful that others

benefice descended as a military benefice would have done. This custom, by which church property was considered as heritable, and belonging to particular families, had subsisted of old time. In Ireland, the usage was already very ancient, and long established before the eleventh century. The archbishoprick of Armah, previous to the election of St. Malachi, continued hereditary in one sept during fifteen generations. And so entirely was the archiepiscopal endowment converted into a lay fee, that the eight last bishops had not even received holy orders. Such being the usage with respect to the Primate of the Irish Church, it cannot be doubted that the inferior members of the hierarchy enjoyed the same privilege. Amongst the Armorican Bretons an hereditary succession in the church equally prevailed. Theobald, the son of a priest, having obtained the archbishoprick of Rennes, married the daughter of the Archdeacon of Nantes. When he grew old he retired to the Abbey of St. Melanins, and gave the bishoprick to his son Walter, and Walter to his son Warine. These are, perhaps, instances rather of a right of alienation than of inheritance; but Duke Conan expressly states that a parochial church had been granted by his predecessors, by homage, to married clerks, and their sons, 'jure hereditario.'

"In Italy, during the tenth century, Ratherius, Bishop of Verona, after vainly attempting to enforce the rule of celibacy, earnestly exhorted his clergy that they would at least allow their sons to continue laymen, and marry their daughters unto laymen only, for the church had become the dowry of the female, who, on espousing a clerk, received her portion from the possessions of the altar; so that the evil might not become perpetual.

"The efforts of the Prelate had more immediate effects beyond the Alps than in England. Pope Pascal (1107), whilst using his utmost endeavours to prohibit the marriage of the priesthood, was compelled to allow that the sons of the clergy should be instituted to ecclesiastical benefices. He makes this concession on account of the great number of individuals thus circumstanced; and the indulgence was not to prejudice the discipline of the church in future. But the Dunston pleadings show that the reservation was of little effect.

"It must be observed, that the facts disclosed by the Dunston plea, go much farther than the deeds and charters transcribed by Fox the Martyrologist, for the purpose of establishing the position, that priests with wives continued in England after Anselme. These instruments only prove that the children of priests had inheritable blood. That such issue should be considered as legitimate, is in conformity to the doctrines of the Church of Rome, the marriage of clerks being only voidable, and not *ipso facto* void; whereas the plea shows the ecclesiastical benefice devolving from ancestor to heir. The clergy of England might, therefore, like the priests of the Greek Church in Russia, have become a sacerdotal tribe or caste, to the incalculable detriment of the

should not enter into the holy estate, at least not prematurely ; for, a little farther on, we find this recorded of him :—
 “ Terra Epī Tedfordensis de Feudo. Hundret. de Blafelda. In plummesteda, &c. . . & postquam rex. W. venit in hanc terrā invasit Almarus ep̄s p̄ foris factura. quia mulier que tenuit nupsit intra annū post mortē viri.” (Tom. ii. 199.) However, in thus depriving the widow of her dower, the Bishop had certainly the right on his side, for by the civil law, the woman was forbidden to marry again, within the year of mourning, “ by reason of the uncertainty to which husband the issue might belong, and because a reverential mourning, and pious regard to the memory of the deceased husband, is in decency expected. And Lord Coke says, ‘ for the avoiding of such-like inconveniences, this was the law before the Conquest—Let every widow continue unmarried for twelve months ; and, if she shall marry, let her lose her dower.’ ”¹

For some centuries, so high an opinion was entertained of the sanctity of the monks, and so great a reverence for their manner of living, that it was no unusual thing for the highest classes of the nobility, and sometimes even for kings and queens, to renounce the world, and take upon them the habit of the religious. We are told in Speed’s *History of Great Britain*, that eight kings and two queens had thus sought the retirement of the cloister. And we elsewhere learn that thirty English Saxon kings and queens had done the same within the space of two hundred years. “ Their admission to such asylums, however, could seldom be effected but by contributions to the conventual treasury, or by grants of land, by

country ; and this, without doubt, was one of the reasons why their marriage was so strongly opposed. In the course of our Reformation, a reason not entirely dissimilar was strongly urged, though upon one of the most favoured grounds of modern political economy. It was apprehended that if the clergy were released from the moral restraint of celibacy, their families would multiply so rapidly as to absorb the means of subsistence in the land, and thus starve out the descendants of the lay community.”—Introduc. *Rot. Cur. Regis*.

¹ See Burn’s *Ecclesiastical Law*, art. “ Marriage.”

way of benefactions to the community they were desirous to join. We observe repeated instances, within the diocese of Norwich, of bequests made to a monastery, upon condition that the particular individual should be admitted a member thereof."¹ To this passage is added a note of several noblemen, and others, who had made these bequests posterior to the Conquest.

In the Domesday Book of Norfolk three instances occur of grants made to St. Benet's Abbey, at Hulme,² *with the wife* of the grantor; this was, perhaps, at the time of her burial; for to be buried within the sacred walls of so eminent an abbey, was considered a privilege only second to that of being professed there. Blomefield says this was the case in the last instance quoted in the note.³ But, although the abbey was for monks only, the ladies might have been admitted by letters of fraternization, as others were at a later period;⁴ and, from the brevity of the record, there is nothing to show whether they were dead or alive, at the time the grant was made.

As an instance of the lawless claims that were not unfrequently made on the property of the church, Blomefield⁵ adduces the case of "Ulchetel, a man or vassal of Hermer de Ferrariis, kord of Wirmegay, who claimed Photestorp (Foston)

¹ Taylor's *Index Monasticus*, p. v.; Tanner's *Notitia Monastica*, p. iv. It has been already mentioned that Hugh Earl of Chester, having founded the Abbey of St. Werberg, in that city, just prior to his death, there assumed the monastic habit, and there died.—See p. 16, *ante*.

² "Terra Sci Benedicti de Holmo ad victū monacor' Erpincham Nord. Hund'. In Estuna ten'. Rad. stalra. t. r. e. l. car. træ. 7. dedit eam t. r. Willi. cū uxore sua ad abbatiam concessione regis," &c.—Tom. ii. fol. 217 b.

"Terre que fuër Rog'. pictaviensis. Tonesteda. H. Tunesteda. ten' idē Alfere tegn' heroldi, &c. . . . l. car' trē que jacebat. In Houetuna. t. r. e. quā. Rob'. comes dedit scō benedicto cū uxore sua," &c.—Tom. ii. fol. 244.

"Træ Will' de Warennā. Erpincham Sud. H. In Hobuist l. sōc. Rad'. stalra. CLX. ac. et jacet in houetuna quam Rad'. comes dedit scō benedicto cū uxore sua c'cedente Rege. ut dicit abbas," &c.—Tom. ii. fol. 158 b.

³ Blom. vol. vi. p. 299.

⁴ Taylor's *Index Monast.* p. v. note.

⁵ Blom. vol. vii. p. 364.

as free to be seized on, not being church lands, and was ready to prove it by battle, ordeal, or any other legal manner; and there was another ready to prove, in the same manner, that it belonged to the church on the day that King Edward died; the whole hundred also witnessed, that it belonged to the church in King Edward's time."¹ "From this outrageous claim," continues the historian, "we may perceive with what violence and oppression the Conqueror and his adherents behaved on the Conquest, being not contented with the lands of the laity that they seized on, but made such notorious false claims on the lands of the religious, so that they were by no means secure in their possessions. However, the church maintained her right. In the 9th of Edward II. the prior of Ely was lord, and so continued till the dissolution, and it was granted afterwards to the Dean and Chapter of Ely."

In the following Table we have given the names of the *Tenants in Capite*, on whose lordships the several churches were situated; it is, however, to be observed, that the advowson did not always attend the manor, although very numerous instances occur of its having done so. The descent of the several advowsons in Norfolk may be seen in our county historians, Blomefield, and his continuator, Parkin.

¹ "Terra Scē Adeldredæ Hund'. ⁊ Dim'. de Clakeslosa. In Photestorp, &c. . . . hanc trā calūpniat' esse liberam Ulchetel hō hermeri. q'cq' mō judicet'. vel bello vel juditio. ⁊ ali' ē p'sto probare eo modo qd. jacuit ad eccliam die q^a rex. E. obiūt. S.; totus hund. testat'. eam fuisse t. r. e. ad sc'am adeld."—Tom. ii. fol. 213.

TABLE OF THE CHURCHES IN NORFOLK,

Compiled from Domesday Book, with the Ancient and Modern Names of the Lordships on which they were situated; the Quantities and Value of the Glebe Lands to the respective Lords, where given, and the Names of the Tenants in Capite who held the several Manors.

BLOFIELD HUNDRED.¹—H. BLAFELDA. BLAWEFELLE.

Ancient Name.	Modern Name.	Acres.	Value.		Tenant in Capite.
			s.	d.	
Bregestuna . .	Bradeston	10	0	10	Bishop of Thetford.
Berlungehā . .	Burlingham, N. .	7	. . . .		Do.
Do.	Do.	10	0	10	Do.
Do.	Do.	30	2	8	Do.
Letha ² . . . .	. . . . .	5	0	5	Do.
Possuic	Postwicke	20	2	0	Eudo Dapifer.
Sutb'lingehā. .	Burlingham, S. .	15	1	3	Bishop of Thetford.

BROTHERCROSS HUNDRED.³—H. BRODECROSS.

Bruneham Torp	Burnham Thorp .	80	. . . .	William de Warren.
Wat'denna . .	Waterden	5	. . . .	Do.

¹ There were seven churches in Blofield hundred, which now contains 19 parishes. The lands held by the Bishop of Thetford in this hundred were held "De Feodo"; the seven acres at North Burlingham were pasture, and of the church at South Burlingham he held half.

² Tom. ii. fol. 199b.—Letha, or Leta, as it is written in the next folio. Where this place was is now unknown. Blomefield makes no mention of it; and Martin, in his *History of Thetford* (Appendix, 22, 23), is not able to identify it.

³ There were two churches in Brothercross hundred, which now contains nine parishes; but it must be observed, that in the Survey, several lordships now in Brothercross were comprehended in Gallow, and *vice versâ*.

CLACKCLOSE HUNDRED.¹—H. CLACHESLOSA.

Ancient Name.	Modern Name.	Acres.	Value.	Tenant in Capite.
Bertuna	Barton	12	2 4	Hermer de Ferrariis.
Do.	Do.	24	2 0	Ralph Bainard.
Bekesuella . .	Bexwell	24	1 4	Invas. Hermeri.
Bachetuna . .	Boughton	20	1 8	Ralph Bainard.
Bycham	Beechamwell . .	30	2 6	Roger Bigot.
Carboistorp . .	Shouldham Thorp	16	1 0	Invas. Hermeri.
Phinchā	Fincham	73	6 1	Hermer de Ferrariis.
Shuldeham . .	Shouldham	5	0 5	Ralph Bainard.
Stoches	Stoke Ferry . . .	27	2 3	Do.
Do.	Do.	53	3 0	Do.
Stou	Stow Bardolph . .	30	1 4	Hermer de Ferrariis.
Strateseta . .	Stradset	6	1 4	Do.
Torpelanda ² .	Wallington	26	1 4	Do.
Wallinghetuna.	Do.	5	1 4	Invas. Hermeri.
Wermegai . . .	Wormegay	5	1 4	Hermer de Ferrariis.
Wesbruge ³ . .	Totenhill			Do.

CLAVERING HUNDRED.⁴—H. CLAVELINGA. CLAVERINCA.
GNAVERINGA.

Aldeburei . .	Aldby	12	2 0	Ralph de Bellofago.
Elinchā	Ellingham	24	1 4	The King.
Hechinchā . .	Heckingham . . .	8	1 4	Godric Dapifer.

¹ There were 17 churches in Clackclose hundred, which now contains 33 parishes. Hermer de Ferrariis invaded half the lands of the church at Shouldham Thorp, and he held a quarter of the same at Fincham; as had also Ralph Bainard a quarter of the lands of the smaller church at Stoke Ferry. At Shouldham were two churches, with 73 acres of glebe, held by Ralph Bainard.

² Thorpland is a small hamlet, now belonging to Wallington.

³ Wesbruge, or West Briggs, now depopulated, was contiguous to the parishes of Wormegay and Totenhill; the present church of Totenhill is in that part of the parish still called West Briggs.

⁴ There were 13 churches in Claving hundred, which now contains 20 parishes. Ellingham, Gillingham, and Stockton, were held for the King, by William de Noiers. Gillingham and Norton Subcourse were *free-lands*, that is, lands not subject to the jurisdiction of the lord claiming *sac* and *soc*. The Abbot of Bury had but half of one of the churches at Kirby Cane, and two parts of the other. W. de Scohies had also only the half of Thurlton. There were two churches at Wheatacre, with 60 acres of glebe *in elemosina*, and the 20 acres of glebe at Kirby Cane were also held by the Abbey of Bury *in elemosina*, that is, in frank-almoigne, or in free-alms. This was when the donors

CLAVERING HUNDRED—*continued.*

Ancient Name.	Modern Name.	Acres.	Value.	Tenant in Capite.
Hou ¹	How	15	2 0	Bury Abbey.
Kerchebei . . .	Kirby Cane . . .	20	1 8	Do.
Do.	Do.	14	.....	Do.
Kildinchā . . .	Gillingham . . .	30	.....	The King.
Nortuna	Norton Subcourse	20	.....	Bury Abbey.
Raelincham . . .	Raveningham . .	60	.....	Ralph Fitz-Rainard.
Stoutuna	Stockton	65	.....	The King.
Thurketeliart ² .	.....	20	3 4	Ralph de Bellofago.
Thurūertuna . .	Thurlton	12	.....	William de Scohies.
Wateaker	Wheatacre	60	5 0	Ralph Bainard.

DEPEWADE HUNDRED.³—H. DEPWADE.

Carteluna . . .	Carleton Rode . .	30	.....	Roger Bigot.
Fornesseta . . .	Forncett	15	.....	Do.
Fredetuna . . .	Fritton	40	.....	Do.
Fundehala . . .	Fundenhall	24	.....	Hugh E. of Chester.
Habetuna	Hapton	15	.....	Do.
Hadestuna . . .	Bunwell	30	.....	Roger Bigot.
Hamehala	Hempnall . . . . .	.....	.....	Ralph Bainard.
Muletuna	Moulton Parva . .	15	.....	Roger Bigot.
Sceltuna	Shelton	16	.....	Do.
Sterestuna . . .	Thurston	40	3 0	Do.
Torp	Mourningthorpe .	12	.....	Bury Abbey.
Tuanatuna . . .	.....	60	.....	Roger Bigot.

reserved no rents or services, but only prayers for themselves and their heirs. By this tenure, the ancient monasteries and religious houses held the larger part of their lands; and the high and exalted nature of the service which they rendered, discharged them from all secular burdens, except that of the *trinoda necessitas*, or obligation of repairing bridges, building castles, and repelling invasions.

¹ Hou.—This place occurs in Domesday Book, tom. ii. fol. 210:—"Hein-steda Hund. Terra Abbatis de Scō Eadmundo. In Hou, 1 lib. hō pertinens in broc guert. de. 1 car' træ qd. tenet berenger' &c. &c. Ecclīæ xv. ac' val. II. sol." Blomefield merely says a lordship in the town belonged to the Abbey of Bury, but makes no reference to the record. There can be little doubt of this being the place meant.

² Thurketeliart.—This once considerable village is now entirely destroyed; Blomefield says it was near Aldby.

³ There were 14 churches in Depewade hundred, which now contains 21 parishes. At Carleton Rode were two churches, as there were also at Hemp-

DISS HUNDRED.¹—H. DICE.

Ancient Name.	Modern Name.	Acres.	Value.	Tenant in Capite.
Bresingham . .	Brissingham . . .	15	2 0	Bury Abbey.
Dicclesbure . .	Dickleburgh . . .	30	3 0	Do.
Dice	Diss	24	. . . . .	The King.
Sceluagrā . . .	Shelfanger	16	2 6	Bury Abbey.
Simpingahā . .	Shimpling	10	1 0	Roger Bigot.
Tuestcshalā . .	Titshall	40	7 6	Bury Abbey.

EARSHAM HUNDRED.²—H. HERSAM.

Torp | Thorp Abbots . . | 12 | 2 0 | Bury Abbey.

ERPINGHAM, NORTH, HUNDRED.³—H. ERPINCHAM NORT.

Almartune . .	Ailmerton	10	. . . .	William de Warren.
Becchehā . . .	Beckham, East . .	2½	. . . .	Bishop of Thetford.
Gimingheham .	Gimmingham . . .	28	. . . .	William de Warren.
Mulealai . . .	Mundesly	12	. . . .	Do.
Norrepes . . .	Northrepps . . .	18	. . . .	Do.
Runetune . . .	Bunton	6	. . . .	William de Scohies.
Silingeham . .	Sheringham . . .	15	4 0	Do.
Sutrepes . . .	Southrepps . . .	12	. . . .	William de Warren.
Torp	Thorpe Market . .	10	. . . .	Do.
Trunchet . . .	Trunch	10	. . . .	Do.

ERPINGHAM, SOUTH, HUNDRED.⁴—H. ERPINCHAM SUD.

Belaga	Belaugh	3	. . . .	Hulme Abbey.
Bernincham . .	Barningham Parva	9	. . . .	William de Warren.
Bukestuna . .	Buxton	30	. . . .	Ralph de Bellofago.

nall. The glebe at Fundenhall and Tuanatuna, which is now a hamlet in Fornett, was free land; the latter held *in elemosina*. And besides the 30 acres of glebe at Bunwell, there were two acres of meadow.

¹ There were seven churches in Diss hundred, which now contains 16 parishes. In the time of the Survey, Diss was in the county of Suffolk, and held for King William by Roger Bigot. At Titshall were two churches, having together 40 acres of glebe.

² There was only one church in Earsham hundred, which now contains 15 parishes.

³ There were 10 churches in the hundred of North Erpingham, which now contains 32 parishes. East Beckham was held by the Bishop of Thetford "De Feodo." And William de Warren had but half the church of Gimmingham.

⁴ There were 15 churches in the hundred of South Erpingham, which now

ERPINGHAM, SOUTH, HUNDRED—*continued.*

Ancient Name.	Modern Name.	Acres.	Value.	Tenant in Capite.
Caletorp . . .	Calthorpe . . .	. . .	^{s.} ^{d.}	Hulme Abbey.
Cokereshala . .	Coltishall . . .	10	. . . .	William de Warren.
Corpestig . . .	Corpusty . . .	9	0 6	William de Scohies.
Erpinchā . . .	Erpingham . . .	6	0 6	Drogo de Beveres.
Oxenedes . . .	Oxnead . . .	24	2 0	Godwin Haldein.
Scotohou . . .	Scottow . . .	14	. . . .	Hulme Abbey.
Suanetuna . . .	Swanton Abbot .	7	. . . .	Do.
Stinetuna ¹ . .	Heydon . . .	14	. . . .	William de Warren.
Torp	Baconsthorpe . .	30	. . . .	Robert Grenon.
Tortuna	Booton	9	0 6	William de Scohies.
Tuit	Thwaite	6	. . . .	Hulme Abbey.
Vlertuna	Wolterton	4	. . . .	Do.

EYNSFORD HUNDRED.²—H. ENSFORDA.

Folshā	Foulsham	16	. . . .	The King.
Do.	Do.	22	. . . .	Do.
Hacforda . . .	Hackford	9	. . . .	William de Warren.
Helmingham . .	Morton	10	0 8	Bishop of Thetford.
Helsinga . . .	Elsing	18	. . . .	William de Warren.
Hueringalandā	Heveringland . .	10	. . . .	Ralph Fitz-Ivo.
Hildofestunam	Hindolveston . .	26	1 8	Bishop of Thetford.
Kerdestuna . .	Kerdiston	7	. . . .	William de Warren.
Nortuna	Woodnorton . . .	2½	0 4	Bishop of Thetford.
Sparham	Sparham	40	. . . .	Godric Dapifer.
Westuna	Weston	12	0 4	William de Scohies.
Witchingham .	Witchingham . .	. . .	. . . .	Do.

contains 38 parishes. Buxton and Baconsthorpe were held *in elemosina*. Hulme Abbey had but half the churches of Belaugh and Wolterton, while Calthorpe, held by the same abbey, is said to have been a church *sine terra*. And Wm. de Scohies had three parts of the churches of Corpusty and Booton.

¹ At the time of the Survey, Stinetuna was in Eynsford hundred, and formed a town or village by itself; it is now included in Heydon and Salle.

² There were 13 churches in Eynsford hundred, which now contains 30 parishes. Foulsham was held by the King in demesne. Morton, Hindolveston, and Woodnorton, held by the Bishop of Thetford, are said to have been “*ad episcopatum pertinentes*,” at Morton were two churches, and at Woodnorton the Bishop had but a third part of the church. To the glebe at Hackford were added two acres of meadow; and one to that of Elsing; while six acres of wood belonged to the glebe-land at Sparham. William de Warren had only half the church at Kerdiston, and Witchingham was a church *sine terra*.

FLEGG, EAST, HUNDRED.¹—H. EAST DE FLEC.

Ancient Name.	Modern Name.	Acres.	Value.	Tenant in Capite.
Filebei	Filby	5	0 6	William de Scohies.
Gernemwa . .	Yarmouth . . . .	...	...	The King.
Scrutebei . .	Scratby	36	3 0	Bishop of Thetford.
Stokesbei . .	Stokesby	23	1 4	William de Scohies.

FLEGG, WEST, HUNDRED.²—H. FLECWEST.

Bitlakebei . . .	Billockby	7	...	Bishop of Thetford.
Hemesbei . . .	Hemsby	20	1 4	Do.
Marthā	Martham	50	4 2	Do.
Somertuna . .	Somerton, East . .	...	...	Do.
Wintretuna . .	Winterton . . . .	...	...	Hulme Abbey.

FREEBRIDGE HUNDRED.³—H. FREDEBRUGE. FREDREBURGE.

Acre	Castleacre	30	...	William de Warren.
Apletuna . . .	Appleton	12	1 0	Roger Bigot.
Congeham . .	Congham . . . . .	...	...	William de Warren.
Pentelei . . .	Pentney	30	2 8	Roger Bigot.
Plicham	Flitcham	8	0 8	Do.
Rynghetona . .	Runcton, North . .	30	...	Hermer de Ferrariis.
Waltuna	Walton, East . .	15	2 0	Invas. Hermeri.
Torp	Geytonthorpe . .	30	12 0	Do.

¹ There were four churches in East Flegg hundred, which now contains nine parishes. The church of St. Benet, at Yarmouth, was held by Bishop Ailmer in King Edward the Confessor's time, and by the Bishop of Thetford when the Survey was taken; but the Conqueror himself held the town in demesne. Scratby was held by the Bishop of Thetford "De Feodo." And Stokesby had three acres of meadow added to the glebe.

² There were five churches in West Flegg hundred, which now contains 12 parishes. All the churches in this hundred, except that of Winterton, were held by the Bishop of Thetford "De Feodo"; but he had only two parts of Billockby. It is not clear that there was a church at Winterton, although Blomefield admits it without hesitation; the words of Domesday Book (tom. ii. fol. 216 b) are:—"Wintretunā. tenet S. B. sēper.; pro l. car. &c. Sēper. l. car'. 7. l. soc'. de. c. ac'. 7. ita ē in monasterio quod nec vendere nec foris-facere pot. ext^a ecclia. s; soca ē in hundred, vi. ac'. prati," &c.

³ There were eight churches in Freebridge Lynn hundred, which now contains 36 parishes. Hermer de Ferrariis invaded half the lands of East Walton and Geytonthorpe.

FREEBRIDGE MARSHLAND HALF-HUNDRED.¹

Ancient Name.	Modern Name.	Acres.	Value.	Tenant in Capite.
Isingetuna . .	Islington	2	s. . . . d.	Hermer de Ferrariis.

GALLOW HUNDRED.²—H. GALHOU.

Barsehā	Barsham, East . .	8	. . . .	William de Warren.
Do.	Do. North	12	. . . .	Do.
Do.	Do. West	100	. . . .	Do.
Benemara . . .	Barmer . . . . .	. . .	. . . .	Do.
Crokestona . .	Croxton . . . . .	. . .	. . . .	Do.
Fulmotestuna .	Fulmodeston . . .	. . .	. . . .	Do.
Hamatuna . . .	Hempton	1	. . . .	Do.
Houtuna	Houghton . . . . .	. . .	. . . .	Do.
Ketlestuna . .	Kettleston	8	. . . .	Do.
Nortuna	Pudding Norton .	8	0 6	The King.
Beieburh	Ryburgh Parva . .	3	. . . .	William de Warren.
Rudehā	Rudham, East . .	60	. . . .	Do.
Sciraforda . . .	Sherford	12	. . . .	Do.
Sculetorpa . . .	Sculthorpe	60	. . . .	Do.
Tatessete	Tattersett	40	. . . .	Do.
Toffas	Toftrees	60	. . . .	Do.

GILTCROSS HUNDRED.³—H. GILLECROS.

Benham	Banham	30	22 0	William de Scohies.
Herlinga	Harling, East . .	4	. . . .	Do.
Nortuna	Blow Norton . . .	5	0 10	Bury Abbey.

¹ There was only one church in Freebridge Marshland half-hundred, which now contains 17 parishes.

² There were 18 churches in Gallow hundred, which now contains 31 parishes. Excepting Pudding Norton, which was held in demesne by the King, all the other places in this hundred in which there were churches, were enfeoffed by William de Warren. Croxton, Fulmodeston, and Houghton, were churches *sine terra*. There were two churches at East Rudham and Tattersett. And William de Warren had but half those of East Barsham, Barmer, and Ryburgh Parva. It seems doubtful whether the church was in the last-named place, or in Stibbard, but it was probably situated at Ryburgh Parva.

³ There were three churches in Giltcross hundred, which now contains 12 parishes.

GREENHOE, NORTH HUNDRED.¹—H. GRENEHOV.

Ancient Name.	Modern Name.	Acres.	Value.		Tenant in Capite.
			s.	d.	
Stuiecai . . .	Stiffkey	30	2	0	Ralph Fitz-Ivo.

GREENHOE, SOUTH HUNDRED.²—H. GRENEHOV.

Bradehā . . .	Bradenham, East.	15	1	3	Ralph Bainard.
Cresinghahā .	Cressingham Magna	20	1	8	Bishop of Thetford.
Cressinghā . .	Do.	15	1	3	Ralph de Toden.
Nechetuna . .	Necton	36	3	0	Do.
Pichenhā . . .	Pickenham, South	17	1	5	Do.

GRIMSHOE HUNDRED.³—H. GRIMESHOU.

Fatwella . . .	Feltwell	William de Warren.
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HAPPING HUNDRED.⁴—H. HAPINGA.

Brumesteda . .	Brunstede	9	Roger Bigot.
Catesfelda . .	Catfield	20	Do.
Hikelinga . . .	Hickling	20	1 8	Earl Alan.
Suttuna	Sutton	10	. . . . .	Roger Bigot.
Wacstanest . .	Waxham	20	1 4	Earl Alan.
Wactaneshā . .	Do.	18	1 6	Do.
Walecota . . .	Walcot	20	1 8	Ralph frater Ilger.

HENSTEDE HUNDRED.⁵—H. HEINESTEDE.

Ailvertuna . .	Yelverton	20	1 8	Roger Bigot.
Brabetuna . . .	Bramerton	24	2 0	Do.
Castru	Castor	11	1 4	Bury Abbey.
Fiskele	Bixley	24	2 0	Roger Bigot.

¹ There was only one church in North Greenhoe hundred, which now contains 16 parishes.

² There were five churches in South Greenhoe hundred, which now contains 24 parishes. Great Cressingham was held by the Bishop of Thetford, as "ad episcopatum pertinens." And the glebe at South Pickenham was wood.

³ There was only one church in Grimshoe hundred, which now contains 16 parishes. Of this church it is recorded (tom. ii. fol. 162):—"In fat wella 1. ecclia hanc calūpnatur Godric ad feudum Rad. qd. jacuit Stohu. et inde vult un' homo Godric portare iuditiū."

⁴ There were seven churches in Happing hundred, which now contains 16 parishes.

⁵ There were 13 churches in Henstede hundred, which now contains 20 parishes. Blomefield (vol. v. page 503) says, "Shotesham had four parish

HENSTEDE HUNDRED—*continued.*

Ancient Name.	Modern Name.	Acres.	Value.		Tenant in Capite.
			<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
Framingahā . .	Framlingham, E.	30	3	0	Roger Bigot.
Kerkebei . . .	Kirby Bedon . .	10	1	0	Do.
Porrikelanda . .	Poringland . . .	12	1	0	Do.
Rokelunda . .	Rockland	12	0	8	Do.
Sasilingahā . .	Saxlingham . . .	10	1	4	John nepos Waleran.
Scotessa . . .	Shotesham	15	1	3	Roger Bigot.
Do.	Do. . . . .	...	...	...	Bury Abbey.
Stokes	Stoke Holy Cross	18	2	0	Roger Bigot.
Do.	Do.	23	...	...	Tovi.
Wisinlingahā .	Witlingham . . .	10	1	0	Roger Bigot.

HOLT HUNDRED.¹—H. HOLT.

Burningahā . .	Burningham . . .	12	1	0	Bishop of Thetford.
Langaham . . .	Langham Magna .	16	1	4	Do.
Maeltuna . . .	Melton Constable	6	0	5	Do.
Saxelingham . .	Saxlingham . . .	12	...	...	Do.
Snuterlea . . .	Blakeney	30	1	4	Do.
Tornedis . . .	Thornage	32	2	8	Do.

HUMBLEYARD HUNDRED.²—H. HUMILIART.

Hederseeta . .	Hethersett	60	5	0	Earl Alan.
Do.	Do.	8	0	8	Do.
Hethella . . .	Hethell	30	...	...	Roger Bigot.
Karletuna . . .	Carleton, East .	38	...	...	Roger Bigot.
Kitrinchā . . .	Ketteringham . .	40	...	...	Do.
Markeshalla . .	Marketshall . . .	6	1	0	Ralph de Bellofago.
Meltuna	Melton Magna . .	3	...	...	Ralph Peverell.
Molkebertuna .	Mulbarton	15	2	0	Ralph de Bellofago.
Suerdestuna . .	Swardeston . . .	15	2	0	Roger Bigot.
Tewda	Intwood	14	...	...	Eudo Dapifer.
Torp	Swainsthorpe . .	23	...	...	Tovi.
Vrningham . . .	Wreningham Mag.	10	...	...	Hermer de Ferrariis.
Walsincham . .	Do. Parva . . .	60	...	...	Ralph Peverell.

churches," but only two are mentioned in Domesday Book; of these, Roger Bigot had the half of one, and Bury Abbey a quarter part of the other. Tovi is said to have held "1 ecclia 7 dim."

¹ There were six churches in Holt hundred, which now contains 28 parishes. All the six were held by the Bishop of Thetford; Saxlingham and Thornage "ad episcopatum pertinentes," the remaining four "de feodo."

² There were 14 churches in Humbleyard hundred, which now contains 19 parishes. At East Carleton were two churches; and Intwood had an acre and a half of meadow, in addition to its 14 acres of glebe.

LAUNDITCH HUNDRED.¹—H. LAWENDIC.

Ancient Name.	Modern Name.	Acres.	Value.		Tenant in Capite.
			s.	d.	
Colechircā . . .	Colkirk	40	2	0	Bishop of Thetford.
Elmenham . .	Elmham	60	5	4	Do.
Lacesham . . .	Lexham, West . .	30	1	4	Roger Bigot.
Lechā	Litcham	4	. . . .		Hermer de Ferrariis.
Suanetua . . .	Swanton Morley .	1½	0	2	Roger Bigot.
Titeshala . . .	Titshall	6	0	5	Ralph Bainard.

LODDON HUNDRED.²—H. LOTHINGA. LOTHNINGA.
LOTNINGA. LODDINGA.

Clarestona . .	Claxton	30	3	0	Roger Bigot.
Karlentona . .	Carleton St. Peter	80	. . . .		Ralph Fitz-Ivo.
Langahala . .	Langale	12	1	4	Bury Abbey.
Langale	Langley	100	. . . .		Bishop of Thetford.
Lodna	Loddon	60	5	0	Bury Abbey.
Mundahā . . .	Mundham	10	. . . .		The King.
Scatagraua . .	Chedgrave	50	3	4	Ralph Bainard.
Sithinga ³ . . .	Seething	16	2	0	Roger Bigot.
Wodetona . . .	Woodton	12	1	0	Do.

MITFORD HUNDRED.⁴—H. MITTEFORT.

Bergh	Bergh, South . .	12	. . . .	William de Warren.
Gerolfertuna .	Garveston	7	. . . .	Hermer de Ferrariis.

¹ There were six churches in Launditch hundred, which now contains 33 parishes. The Bishop of Thetford's manors of Colkirk and Elmham were held as "ad episcopatum pertinentes," and Hermer de Ferrariis had half the church of Litcham.

² There were 10 churches in Loddon hundred, which now contains 21 parishes. Of Langley, which was held by the Bishop of Thetford, "de feodo," it is said (tom. ii. fol. 196), "North Langale, tenent Anant, &c. In ead. l. pbr. integer. et. II. tenent. c. ac. liberæ terræ. et. jacent in ecclia scē andree." Loddon had four acres of meadow, in addition to its 60 acres of glebe; and the King held Mundham in demesne, with half the church.

³ Sithinga.—Here were two churches; Blomefield says they were those of Framlingham Earl, and Framlingham Picot, in Henstede hundred, but they do not correspond in the amount of glebe-land attached to them.

⁴ There were ten churches in Mitford hundred, which now contains 18

MITFORD HUNDRED—*continued.*

Ancient Name.	Modern Name.	Acres.	Value.	Tenant in Capite.
			<i>s. d.</i>	
Lettuna	Letton	12	....	William de Warren.
Mateshala . . .	Mattishall	20	1 4	Ralph de Bellofago.
Scipdham . . .	Shipdam	8	....	William de Warren.
Thurstuna . . .	Thuxton	16	1 4	Roger Bigot.
Toddenham . . .	Tuddenham, East	20	....	Hermer de Ferrariis.
Totdenham . . .	Do. North	20	1 4	Ralph de Bellofago.
Wineb'ga . . .	Whinberg	6	....	Hermer de Ferrariis.

NORWICH.²—H. DE NORWIC.

Sc'. Laurenti' .	St. Laurence . . .	...	....	Bury Abbey.
Sc'. Martin' . .	St. Martin at Palace	12	....	William de Noiers.
Sc'. Michael' .	St. Michael Tomb-	112	....	Bishop of Thetford.
	land			
Omnium Sc'or'.	All Saints, Fye-	2	....	Ralph Fitz-Ivo.
	bridge			Bishop of Thetford ?
Sc'. Sepulchre .	St. John Sepulchre	...	....
Sc'. Simon et				
Jude	St. Simon & Jude	...	....	Do.
Sc'. Trinitas . .	St. John, Madderkt.	...	....	Do.
A Church . . .	.....	6	....	Roger Bigot.
Do. . . . .	.....		....	Do.
Do.	St. Faith ? . . . .	...	....	Do.
Do.	St. Peter Mancroft	...	60 0	Wala'.
15 Churches . .	.....	181	....	The Burgesses.
28 Chapels . .	.....	...	....	Do.

parishes. William de Warren had half the church of Shipdam; and there were two churches at Tuddenham.

² There were 26 churches and 28 chapels in Norwich, and four churches in the hamlets belonging to the city. The jurisdiction of the whole city was in King William's hands, who granted the several churches to the persons named in the fifth column. Bury Abbey held only the mediety of St. Laurence. The Bishop of Thetford held St. Michael's Tombland "de feodo," and there were six acres of meadow belonging to it: it is doubtful whether he held St. John Sepulchre, but of his church of St. Simon and St. Jude it is recorded (tom. ii. fol. 117b):—"III. partes uni'. mol. 7. dim'. ac'. p^ati. 7. l. mansura. et n'. e'. de episcopatu. s; de patrimonio Almari epi'." To All Saints, Fyebridge, there belonged two acres of meadow, and to one of Roger Bigot's churches, which had six acres of glebe, there belonged "una mansura 7. vi. ac' p^ati;" while of that which is supposed to have been St. Faith, he had only the sixth part. The 15 churches held by the burgesses were held *in elemosina*.

NORWICH—continued.

Ancient Name.	Modern Name.	Acres.	Value.		Tenant in Capite.
			s.	d.	
	Hamlets. ¹				
Earlham . . .	Earlham	14	1	3	Godric Dapifer.
Ettuna	Eaton	14	1	2	Do.
Lakembā . . .	Lakenham	13	. . .		William de Noiers.
Sc'. Nicholas .	Brakendale . . .	20	2	0	Coleburn.

SHROPHAM HUNDRED.²—H. SCREPHA. SCEREPHAM.

Helincham . .	Ellingham Magna	20	. . . .	Hermer de Ferrariis.
Wilgebei . . .	Wilby	10	3 0	William de Scohies.

SMITHDON HUNDRED.³—H. SMETHEDUNA, AND
H. DOCHINGA.

Beruica . . .	Barwick Parva . .	10	. . . .	William de Warren.
Brecham . . .	Bircham Magna . .	4	. . . .	William de Scohies.
Hunestanestuna	Hunstanton . . . .	. . .	. . . .	John nepos Waleran.
Niwetuna . . .	Bircham Newton .	20	1 4	Ralph de Bellofago.

TAVERHAM HUNDRED.⁴—H. TAVERHAM. TAURESĤA.

Atebruge . . .	Attleburg	6	0 6	Bishop of Thetford.
Besetuna . . .	Beeston . . . . .	. . .	1 0	Ralph de Bellofago.
Draituna . . .	Drayton	8	1 4	Do.

¹ The four hamlets were all formerly in Humbleyard hundred. Earlham, besides its 14 acres, had an acre and a half of meadow, and Lakenham was held in *elemosina*. The church of St. Nicholas is placed by Mr. Hunter (*Norfolk Archæology*, vol. iii. p. 250) at Braconash, in Humbleyard hundred; as Domesday does not give the parish, it is impossible to be certain: we have followed Blomefield. The entry is:—"Fecit Colebernus qdā eccliam Scī Nicholai. concessu regis 7 si rex concedit dabit. xx ac. 7 ideo. cantat. missā una quaq'. ebdomada. 7 psaltiū pro rege."—Tom. ii. fol. 263.

² There were two churches in Shropham hundred, which now contains 21 parishes.

³ There were four churches in Smithdon hundred, which now contains 18 parishes. William de Warren had only half the church of Barwick Parva; and Hunstanton is entered as a church *sine terra*.

⁴ There were seven churches in Taverham hundred, which now contains 18 parishes. Attleburgh was held by the Bishop of Thetford "de feodo"; Helles-

TAVERHAM HUNDRED—*continued.*

Ancient Name.	Modern Name.	Acres.	Value.		Tenant in Capite.
			s.	d.	
Hailesduna . .	Hellesdon	3	1	4	Godwin Haldein.
Tauerhā . . .	Taverham	15	3	0	William de Warren.
Tauresham . .	Do.	38			Ralph de Bellofago.
Vrocshā	Wroxham				Do.

THETFORD.¹—H. DE TETFORD.

Sc'. Elena . . .	St. Helen	1	3	The King.
Sc'. Joh'es . .	St. John	2		Do.
Sc'. Margarita .	St. Margaret	16		Do.
Sc'. Maria . . .	St. Mary	1		Do.
Sc'. Martin' . .	St. Martin	1	0	Do.
Sc'. Petr' . . .	St. Peter	10		Do.
A Church . . .	St. George	28		Bury Abbey.
Do.	Trinity	30		Bishop of Thetford.
Do.	Do.	10		The King.
Do.	Do.	10		Roger Bigot.
3 Churches . .	One, St. Ethelred	28		Ely Abbey.

TUNSTED HUNDRED.²—H. TONSTEDA.

Bertuna	Barton Turf	33	1	3	Hulme Abbey.
Felmincham . .	Felmingham	2			Do.
Houetuna . . .	Hoveton	16			Do.
Pastuna	Paston	1			William de Warren.
Slaleia	Sloley	1	0	2	Ralph de Bellofago.
Snateshirdā . .	Neatishead	10			Hulme Abbey.
Swaffelda . . .	Swafeld	28			Bishop of Thetford.
Walsam	Walsham, North	30			Hulme Abbey.
Wituna	Witton	10			William de Warren.
Wrdesteda . . .	Worstead	28			Hulme Abbey.

don was a church *sine terra*; William de Warren and Ralph de Bellofago had each a quarter part of Taverham; and at Wroxham there were two churches.

¹ There were 13 churches in Thetford, which now contains but three parishes. The King held five of these churches in demesne, and two, *i. e.* St. Helen, and another, now unknown, by William de Noiers; Bury Abbey, the Bishop of Thetford who held but half his church, and Ely Abbey, held also under the King.

² There were 13 churches in Tunstede hundred, which now contains 26 parishes. At Barton Turf, at Hoveton, and at Worstead, were two churches. Swafeld was held by the Bishop of Thetford as "ad episcopatum pertinens."

WALSHAM HUNDRED.¹—H. WALESSAM.

Ancient Name.	Modern Name.	Acres.	Value.		Tenant in Capite.
			<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
Begetuna . . .	Boyton	7	0	7	Bishop of Thetford.
Pankesforda . .	Panxford	8	1	0	William de Scohies.
Radtchā	Reedham	40	6	8	Do.
Tunestall . . .	Tunstall	8	0	8	Eudo Dapifer.

WAYLAND HUNDRED.²—H. WANELUND.

Cherebroc . . .	Carbrooke Magna	24	2	0	John nepos Waleran.
Grestuna . . .	Griston	10	.	.	William de Warren.
Wadetuna . . .	Watton	20	1	8	Roger Bigot.
Weakerebroc .	Carbrooke Parva .	20	1	0	John nepos Waleran.

¹ There were four churches in Walsham hundred, which now contains 13 parishes. Boyton was held by the Bishop of Thetford "de feodo."

² There were four churches in Wayland hundred, which now contains 16 parishes.

INDEX OF PERSONS.

THE following Index of Holders of Land in Norfolk is extracted from the Index of Persons holding throughout England, in the second volume of Sir Henry Ellis's valuable work; to which are added, such brief notices as have fallen in the writer's way.

Those holding lands in the time of King Edward are marked T.R.E.

Tenants in Capite under King William T.R.W.

Sub-tenants when Domesday Book was formed S.T.

Ministri Regis M.R.

These *Ministri Regis*, or King's tenants, were those who held any appointment in the King's Court, as Goldsmith, Carpenter, Falconer, &c., and had estates attached to their office, which they held while they continued to discharge its duties. Sir H. Ellis ranges the Taini, Ministri, Elemosinarii, or holders of manses in towns, and some other persons whose names are not in the head titles at the beginning of the counties in Domesday Book, with the Tenants in Capite.

The numbers affixed to the names in this Index refer to the folios of the second volume of the printed edition of Domesday Book.

A. T.R.E. 174. Blomefield says, this person's name was Alstan, and that he was a Saxon.

A. (Almarus Episcopus). T.R.E. 191 *b bis*, 192, 192 *b*, 193, 194. See Almarus Episcopus.

A. epi. T.R.E. 197, 198. See Almarus Episcopus.

Abba. S.T. 117. Probably the same as the Abbot of Ely. See Ely Abbacia.

Abbas de Eli. S.T. 119. See Ely Abbacia; and Tenant in Capite No. xiv.

Accipitrarius Edricus. 272. Tenant in Capite No. lxii. See Edricus Accipitrarius.

Achestanus. T.R.E. 284 *b*.

Aculfus, liber homo Edrici commend. T.R.E. 154 *bis*.

Adeldreda sancta. T.R.E. 159 *b*, 162 *bis*, 162 *b*. See Ely Abbacia.

Adeldreda sancta. 212 *b*. Tenant in Capite No. xiv. See Ely Abbacia.

Adeledmus. S.T. 275.

Adelelmus. S.T. 208.

Adstan, sub Heraldo. T.R.E. 148.

Ædeldreda sancta. T.R.E. 162 *bis*, 162 *b*. See Ely Abbacia.

Ælfere. T.R.E. 244 *b*.

Ælwius. T.R.E. 177 *b*. "Ælwius iste videtur fuisse Danus, ut plerique sub hoc ævo Norfolcienses."

Ærefastus. T.R.E. 197 *b*. He was the Conqueror's chaplain when he was Duke of Normandy, and was made Bishop of Elmham about Easter 1070, upon Almar's deposition; and in 1075, by order of the Council held by Lanfrank, Archbishop of Canterbury, which appointed that all bishops' sees should be removed from villages to the most eminent cities in their dioceses, he removed his see to Thetford. He was a Norman by birth, Chancellor of England, and in great favour with the Conqueror; but a man of very moderate learning, as most of the clergy then were, and had been for some ages before. He sat bishop till the year 1084, and was buried in the cathedral at Thetford, leaving Richard, his eldest son, his chief heir.—See Blomefield, vol. iii. p. 463; Martin's *Thetford*, pp. 31-35; and *Mon. Ang.* tom. i. p. 665.

Ægelmarus episcopus. T.R.E. 193 *b*. See Almarus Episcopus.

Aildeig, liber homo sub Guert. T.R.E. 271 *b bis*.

Ailid. T.R.E. 232 *b*, 251 *ter*, 252 *ter*.

Ailid libera femina. T.R.E. 250 *b bis*.

Ailid quædam libera femina. T.R.E. 252.

Ailiet. T.R.E. 263.

Ailm' (episcopus). T.R.E. 192. See Almarus Episcopus.

Ailmarus episcopus. T.R.E. 191 *passim*, 191 *b*, 192, 192 *b*, 193 *bis*, 197 *bis*.
See Almarus Episcopus.

Ailmarus filius Goduini. M.R. 272 *b*. This Ailmarus was probably the son of Godwin Haldein. See Tenant in Capite No. lx.

Ailmar filius Goduini. S.T. 272 *b*, 273 *bis*.

Ailward. T.R.E. 247.

Aitardus homo R. Bigot. S.T. 124 *b bis*, 125, 175, 180 *b*, 186 *bis*, 188 *b*, 277 *b*. He was a Norman.

Alamus (sc. Alanus Comes). S.T. 254.

Alanus Comes. 144. Tenant in Capite No. iii.

Alanus Comes. S.T. 110 *b*, 115.

Albertus. S.T. 243 *b*. Probably a Poitevin.

Aldit. 271. Tenant in Capite No. lix.

Aldreda libera femina. T.R.E. 174.

Aldreda S. Tenant in Capite. See Ely Abbacia.

Aldainus liber homo Stigandi. T.R.E. 259 *b*.

Aldulf. T.R.E. 229.

Alestan. T.R.E. 146.

Alestan Anglus. S.T. 178.

- Alestanus. T.R.E. 256 *b*.
 Alfeih. T.R.E. 190 *b*.
 Alfere. T.R.E. 126.
 Alfere liber homo. T.R.E. 265 *b*, 269.
 Alfere tegnus Heroldi. T.R.E. 244.
 Alferus. T.R.E. 120 *b*.
 Alflet libera femina. T.R.E. 161.
 Alfredus sive Aluredus. 270 *b*. Tenant in Capite No. lviii.
 Alfricus. T.R.E. 146 *b*.
 Alfriz liber homo Stigandi. T.R.E. 246 *b bis*.
 Algarus. T.R.E. 173.
 Algar Comes. T.R.E. 195. Algar Earl of Mercia, son of Leofric and the Lady Godiva, succeeded to the earldom of Mercia in 1057. He had previously succeeded Harold as Earl of the East Angles in 1053, was banished by King Edward in 1055, and again, after he became Earl of Mercia. By the help of Grifin Prince of Wales, and the Norwegian fleet, he reobtained his kingdom of Mercia, but died in 1059, leaving Edwin and Morcar, his sons. He also left a daughter, Lucia, married to Ranulph Earl of Chester, obiit in 1129. In the *Mag. Rot. Pipæ*, 31 Hen. I. tit. Lincoliescira, she renders an account of her lands in dower, on her own behalf, as widow to Ranulph:—"Lucia Comitissa Cestr'. redd. Compot'. de. cclxvj. li. 7. xiiij. s. 7. iiij. d. pro trā pat's sui. In thauro. clxvj. li. 7. xiiij. s. 7. iiij. d. Et deb. c. li. Et D. m. arg. ne capiat virum infra. v. annos."
 Algarus liber homo Heroldi. T.R.E. 129 *b*, 263.
 Algarus liber homo Stigandi. T.R.E. 177 *b*.
 Algarus teinnus Stigandi. T.R.E. 152 *b*.
 Algerus. T.R.E. 263 *b*.
 Alid libera femina. T.R.E. 250 *b*.
 Almarus. T.R.E. 196, 200, 211.
 Almarus eps. T.R.E. 194, 194 *b bis*. See Almarus Episcopus.
 Almarus Episcopus. T.R.E. 159 *b*, 175 *b*, 196, 198 *b*, 199. Egelmar, Ethelmar, or Ailmar, brother of Stigand, succeeded him in the bishoprick of Elmham, in 1047, and was deprived by the Synod of Winchester, in 1070. He was a married man, and had the manor of Blofield with his wife, as her portion, before he was bishop, and left it to the bishoprick (Blom. vol. iii. p. 463). Herbert de Losinga, when at Rome in 1093, is stated to have obtained leave to remove the see of Thetford to Norwich: but that Norwich was designed for the seat of the bishoprick at an earlier day, is evident from a passage in the Domesday Survey (tom. ii. fol. 117) in which King William is expressly said to have given 14 mansuræ to Ailmar "ad principalem sedem Episcopatus."—Sir H. Ellis, in Index.
 Almarus frater Stigandi. T.R.E. 195.

- Almarus liber homo. T.R.E. 159 *b*.
 Almarus liber homo sub Stigando. T.R.E. 177 *b*.
 Almarus. S.T. 272.
 Almarus. M.R. 272 *b*.
 Alricus teinnus. T.R.E. 268.
 Alsi. T.R.E. 269.
 Alsi teignus. T.R.E. 130. Nephew or grandson to Earl Ralph Guader.
 Tom. ii. 322, "Aluiet lib. ho' comendat' alσιο nepoti comitis Radulfi."
 Alsus liber homo. T.R.E. 178 *b bis*.
 Alstan liber homo unus Edrici commend. T.R.E. 154 *b*.
 Alstanus. T.R.E. 173 *b*, 266 *b*.
 Altstanus. T.R.E. 144 *b*.
 Alueua. T.R.E. 161 *b*, 162, 167.
 Alueua libera femina. T.R.E. 160 *b bis*.
 Aluinus liber homo. T.R.E. 120 *b*.
 Alvinus liber homo sub Stigando. T.R.E. 224 *b*.
 Aluredus. T.R.E. 278.
 Aluredus. Tenant in Capite No. lviii. Same as Alfredus.
 Aluredus Anglus. S.T. 178 *b*.
 Aluricus. T.R.E. 120 *b*, 245 *b*, 268 *b*.
 Aluricus liber homo. T.R.E. 120 *b bis*, 126 *b*, 160, 201 *b*, 259.
 Aluricus liber homo Stigandi. T.R.E. 153, 176 *b*. "Iste Aluricus utlagavabatur, et Prepositus Regis Ulketel saisivit terram in manu Regis, et Rogerus Bigot rogavit a Rege, et concessit ei."—Tom. ii. fol. 176 *b*.
 Aluricus tegnus Heroldi. T.R.E. 268.
 Alui. T.R.E. 174, 185.
 Aluinus. T.R.E. 122 *b*, 179, 277, 278.
 Aluinus liber homo. T.R.E. 263, 263 *b*.
 Aluinus. T.R.E. 195.
 Aluoldus Abbas. T.R.E. 201.
 Alwi de Tetfordo. T.R.E. 171 *b*.
 Anant liber homo. T.R.E. 195 *b*.
 Anant teinus. T.R.E. 259 *b*.
 Ancholfus. T.R.E. 205.
 Angerus. S.T. 259 *b*.
 Angerus Stalra. T.R.E. 248. The word Stalra, Kelham says, denoted the office of master of the horse, constable, or standard-bearer.
 Angerus sub Angero Stalra. T.R.E. 248.
 Angewinus Wido. S.T. 109 *b*.
 Anschetellus prepositus. S.T. 198. Anschetel, son of Uspacus, was found to have unlawful possession of a portion of land at Berningehā, in North Erpingham hundred, valued at 3s. T.R.E. and T.R.W. Blomefield says, in Melton Constable, "from this Anschetel, the provost, descended the family of De Mealton, who, according to the Norman custom,

assumed the name from their lordship, and sometimes wrote themselves De Constable, from the office and place that they held under the Bishops of Norwich, by whom they had been enfeoffed of it."

Anschitillus. S.T. 147 *b*, 149 *b*. A Breton.

Arbalistarius Bernerus. 267 *b*. Tenant in Capite No. l.

Arbalistarius Bernerus. S.T. 110.

Arbalistarius Gislebertus. 268 *b*. Tenant in Capite No. li.

Arbalistarius Gislebertus. S.T. 117.

Arbalistarius Radulfus. 269. Tenant in Capite No. lii.

Arbalistarius Robertus. 269. Tenant in Capite No. liii.

Arbalistarius Robertus. S.T. 118.

Archisti. T.R.E. 138.

Arduinus. T.R.E. 223 *b*.

Arfastus. T.R.E. 197. See *Ærefastus*.

Artifex Rabellus. 269 *b*. Tenant in Capite No. liv.

Ascus presbyter. T.R.E. 273.

Ascolf Anglus. S.T. 117.

Aselinus. S.T. 189 *b*.

Asgarus. T.R.E. 248.

Aurifaber Rainaldus. S.T. 273.

Auti. T.R.E. 262.

Baignard Radul. Tenant in Capite No. xxx.

Baignard Radulfus. S.T. 109 *b*.

Baignardus. S.T. 252 *b*, 275 *bis*.

Bainard. S.T. 249.

Bainard Gdosfridus. S.T. 247. It is probable that he was the son of Ralph Bainard, Tenant in Capite No. xxx.

Bainardus. S.T. 249.

Bainardus Gaosfridus. S.T. 248 *ter*. Same as Bainard Gdosfridus.

Baiocensis Episcopus. 142. Tenant in Capite No. i.

Baldeuinus. S.T. 117.

Balduinus. S.T. 195.

Balduinus prepositus Episcopi (de Tetford). S.T. 119.

Baniardus Rad. 247. Tenant in Capite No. xxx.

Bar Seiar. T.R.E. 223 *b*.

Bar Seiardus. T.R.E. 223 *b*.

Baro Robertus. S.T. 117.

Belfago Radulfus de. S.T. 138, 229 *b*.

Bella Fago Rad. de. 278 *b*. Tenant in Capite No. xix.

Bellafago Rad. de. S.T. 110 *b*, 118, 137 *b*, 241, 265, 265 *b*, 279.

Bello Fago R. de. 225 *b*. Tenant in Capite No. xix.

Berengarius. S.T. 211 *b*.

Berengerus. S.T. 210 *bis*, 210 *b*.

- Bern. T.R.E. 222 *b*.
 Bernar. S.T. 201.
 Bernerus. S.T. 214.
 Bernerus Arbalistarius. 267 *b*. Tenant in Capite No. 1.
 Bernerus Arbalistarius. S.T. 110.
 Bernuoldus. S.T. 245 *b*.
 Bevraria Drogo de. T.R.E. 198 *b*.
 Bevraria, Bevreire, seu Bevrere Drogo de. 247. Tenant in Capite No. *xxix*.
 Bigot Rogerus. 173. Tenant in Capite No. viii.
 Bigot Rogerus. S.T. 109 *b*, 110, 115, 117 *b*, 118, 118 *b*, 119, 137 *b*, 143, 143 *b bis*, 150 *b*, 152 *b*, 153, 210, 214, 215 *b*, 236, 277, 277 *b*.
 Blancar Robertus. T.R.E. 243.
 Blundus Robertus. T.R.E. 276 *b*, 277 *b*.
 Blundus Robertus. S.T. 118.
 Bohum Humfr. de. 262 *b*. Tenant in Capite No. *xxxix*.
 Bonde liber homo. T.R.E. 197 *b*.
 Bondus, T.R.E. 233, 237 *bis*, 237 *b*. A Saxon Thane.
 Bondus liber homo. T.R.E. 261.
 Bordinus. S.T. 206 *b*, 274.
 Botericus. S.T. 232 *b*.
 Botericus et Heroldus. S.T. 233.
 Boterus. S.T. 234.
 Bou liber homo. T.R.E. 265 *b*.
 Brant Willielmus. S.T. 150 *b*.
 Britricus. T.R.E. 224.
 Britricus liber homo Stigandi. T.R.E. 259.
 Britto Tihellus, seu Tehelus, 261 *b*. Tenan in Capite No. *xxxvi*. Those who bore the ad-nomen "Britto" appear to have accompanied Alan Earl of Bretagne into England.
 Brodo. T.R.E. 277. He still held the land of this entry at the formation of the Survey.
 Brunardus. S.T. 222 *b*.
 Bunde liber homo. T.R.E. 226.
 Bundo. T.R.E. 237 *b*, 238 *bis*, 238 *b*, 239 *bis*.
 Bundo liber homo. T.R.E. 270 *b*.
 Bundus. T.R.E. 237 *bis*.
 Bundus liber homo Heroldi. T.R.E. 260 *b*.
 Bundus unus teinus. T.R.E. 258.
 Burg, S. Edmundi de Abbatia. T.R.E. 209, 275 *b*.
 Burghard. S.T. 117.
 Burli Wihenoc de. T.R.E. 275.
 Burneuilla Willielmus de. S.T. 183 *b*. The Jermyn MSS. for Suffolk, vol. *xxxvii*. fol. 186, say, "This most ancient family of Burnaville was seated at Livingston in Colnes hundred (Suff. 242 *b*), and very

nearly extinct; for Sir William Burnaville died without issue male in the reign of Edward I., and left Margaret his sole daughter and heiress, married to Jo. Weylond."

Cadomo St. Steph. de, 221 *b*. Tenant in Capite No. xvii.

Cadomo Galterus, seu Walterus de. S.T. 154. Walter de Cadomo attended Robert Malet, Tenant in Capite, when he came into England; and was enfeoffed by him of the barony of Horseford in Taverham hundred, to be held of the honour of Eye; and here this Walter built a castle, whose ruins, Camden says in his *Britannia*, were then overgrown with bushes and briars, and laid a large park or chase round it, in some deeds called the Forest of Horseford. See Blomefield, vol. x. p. 433.

Calpus liber homo. T.R.E. 240. He continued to hold at the time of the Survey.

Calpus liber homo. S.T. 240, 262.

Canua Galterus. T.R.E. 280. He was found unlawfully possessed of a portion of land at Tibham, valued T.R.E. and T.R.W. at 2*s*. See "Invasions," at the end of the *Domesday Book of Norfolk*.

Carpentarius Rabellus. M.R. 279 *b*.

Chetelbern liber homo. T.R.E. 149 *b*.

Cocus Garinus. S.T. 156.

Colecestra Aluui de. T.R.E. 217 *b*.

Colebernus presbyter. 263 *b*. Tenant in Capite No. xlv.

Coleman liber homo sub Stigando. T.R.E. 227 *b*.

Colemannus liber homo Stigandi. T.R.E. 240.

Colemanus liber homo. T.R.E. 180 *b*.

Colo liber homo Asgari Stalræ. 149 *b*.

Corbun Hugo de. T.R.E. 278.

Corbutionis filius. 258 *b*. Tenant in Capite No. xxxiv.

Cuelai Humfridus de. S.T. 173, 179.

Curcon Robertus de. S.T. 187.

Curcum Robertus de. S.T. 175 *b bis*, 181 *b*.

Dapifer Abbatis S. Eadmundi de Burg. T.R.E. 275 *b*.

Dapifer Eudo. 239 *b*. Tenant in Capite No. xxiii.

Dapifer Godricus. 202. Tenant in Capite No. xi.

Denoiers W. S.T. 195 *b*.

Denuers Willielmus. S.T. 194, 198, 198 *b*.

Denuais Robertus. S.T. 176 *b*.

Deuals Robertus de. S.T. 177 *b*.

Dim' lib. homo commend. T.R.E. 189.

Drogo homo Roberti Malet. T.R.E. 276 *b*.

Durandus. S.T. 189 *b*.

Eadmundi S. Abbacia. T.R.E. 209, 209 *b*, 210, 210 *b*, 211, 211 *b*, 212.

Eadmundi S. Abbacia. 209, 275. Tenant in Capite No. xiii.

Eaduinus. T.R.E. 224.

Eadvuunus. S.T. 184.

Ealgarus liber homo sub Stigando. T.R.E. 259 *b*.

Ebrois Rogerus de. S.T. 222 *b*, 225 *b*.

Edeua faira. T.R.E. 285. The Waltham Abbey MS., Julius D. 6, describes the circumstances attending the search for the body of Harold. When all other means had failed, they brought his favourite mistress, Editha, surnamed Swanneshals, or Swans-neck, who recognized the mangled corpse. This was Editha pulchra, or faira, so often named in Domesday Book. Sir H. Ellis considers this Eddeva or Edeua to have been Editha, the sister of Edwin and Morcar, widow of Griffin Prince of the Welsh, and queen of Harold. With this Mr. Thorpe agrees. She is sometimes called Eadgyth.

Edmundi S. Abbacia. 209. Tenant in Capite No. xiii.

Edmundi Abbas, S. S.T. 119.

Edmundus Sanctus. T.R.E. 234.

Edmundus filius Pagani. 264. Tenant in Capite No. xlv.

Edric. T.R.E. 241 *b*.

Edric liber homo Stigandi. T.R.E. 217. "In Saisselingham tenuit Edric liber homo Stigandi 1 car. terræ et dim. sub eo T.R.E. cum soca et saca postquam Rex venit in Angliam. Ut autem se redimeret a captione Walerami, invadavit eam idem Edricus pro 1 marca auri et pro vii. lib. in Sancto Benedicto."—Tom. ii. fol. 217.

Edricus. T.R.E. 131 *b*, 133 *b*, 144 *b*, 154, 156 *b*, 198, 219 *b*, 234, 240 *b*, 243.

Edricus liber homo Edrici de Lexefeld. T.R.E. 150.

Edricus liber homo, rector navis Regis Edwardi. T.R.E. 200. Edric the Admiral, after King William's arrival, is said to have lived an outlaw in Denmark.

Edricus sochemannus sub Edrico. T.R.E. 154 *b* *bis*.

Edricus tegnus. 260 *b*.

Edricus Accipitrarius. 272. Tenant in Capite No. lxii.

Eduinus. T.R.E. 202 *b*.

Eduinus liber homo Guerd. T.R.E. 225.

Edwardus Rex. T.R.E. 110, 110 *b*, 111 *b*, 112 *b*, 114 *b*, 118, 119 *b*, 127.

There are but few instances recorded in Domesday Book of the Conqueror alienating lands or possessions which had belonged to King Edward the Confessor; one, however, occurs in Devonshire (tom. i. fol. 105). "Comes Moriton habet in Exceestre unam ecclesiam, et unam domum, et unum virgultum quæ fuerunt in Dominio regis Edwardi."

Eduvinus teinus. Norw. T.R.E. 204.

Edwinus liber homo. T.R.E. 203, 204, 204 *b*. Blomefield says (vol. viii.

255):—"This Edwin was (as I take it) the great Earl of Mercia; and it is to be observed that the Conqueror's resentment was so great, that titles of honour are not bestowed, for the most part, on the greatest *English* noblemen who were living, and held estates before the Conquest; Harold King of England, Godwin Earl of Kent, his father, &c., are styled free-men."

Edwinus teinus dominicus R. E. T.R.E. 203.

Einboldus. S.T. 253.

Eli Abbas de. S.T. 119.

Ely Abbata Etheldreda de. T.R.E. 212 *b*, 213, 213 *b*, 214, 214 *b*, 215, 267, 270.

Ely Abbata S. Etheldreda de. 212 *b*, 276. Tenant in Capite No. xiv.

Enisam Musar. S.T. 145 *b*.?

Ernaldus. S.T. 232.

Eruastus. T.R.E. 201.

Eschet. T.R.E. 268.

Esket. T.R.E. 257 *b*.

Eudo. S.T. 240, 246.

Eudo. T.R.E. 226.

Eudo Dapifer. 239 *b*, 279 *b*. Tenant in Capite No. xxiii.

Eudo filius Spiruwin. 245 *b*. Tenant in Capite No. xxviii.

Eudo filius Clama. S.T. 110 *b*.

Euerwinus burgensis (Norwicensis). S.T. 117.

Eulo. T.R.E. 239 *b*.

Eustachius Comes. 151. Tenant in Capite No. iv.

Ewicman. T.R.E. 234 *b*.

Fader. T.R.E. 222 *b*, 223, 226 *b*.

Faeicon. S.T. 145 *b*.

Faeto Radulfus. S.T. 257.

Felgeres Radulfus de. 263. Tenant in Capite No. xl.

Felgeris Rad. S.T. 278.

Feminæ II. S.T. 117.

Ferrariis Hermer. 205 *b*. Tenant in Capite No. xii.

Ferrariis Hermerus de. 273. T.R.E.

Filii Arfasti Episcopi. S.T. 118 *b*.

Filii quatuor Osfort. S.T. 186 *b*.

Fisc liber homo. T.R.E. 258 *b*.

Fossator Hereberd. S.T. 117.

Fradre teinus Regis E. T.R.E. 226.

Frankus. S.T. 250.

Fredregis liber homo. T.R.E. 165 *b*.

Frodo. S.T. 210 *b bis*, 211 *b*, 212 *b*. This Frodo was brother of Baldwin, Abbot of Bury, a Norman. His descendants took the surname of

- Nedham, and, contrary to the common rule, gave their name to Nedham, a hamlet to the parish of Mendham, in Earsham hundred.—See Blom. vol. v. 374, and vol. x. 152.
- Fulbertus. T.R.E. 207 *b*. He continued to hold at the Survey, and is the same as Fulbertus quidam sacerdos Herm. S.T. 117.
- Fulbertus. S.T. 206 *b*.
- Fulbertus quidam sacerdos Herm. S.T. 117.
- Fulcherus. T.R.E. 211 *bis*, 211 *b*.
- Fulcherus homo Abbatis (S. Trin. Norw.). S.T. 118.
- Fulcherus. S.T. 164 *b*, 211 *passim*.
- G. (Goduinus) avunculus Radulfi. T.R.E. 262.
- Gadomo Galterus de. S.T. 277 *b*.
- Galt. S.T. 169. This Walter appears to be the ancestor of the family of De Burnham.
- Galterius. S.T. 243. This entry seems to be Walter Giffard.
- Galterus (de Gadomo) T.R.E. 276 *b*.
- Galterus. S.T. 154, 154 *b bis*, 155, 162 *b*, 170 *b*, 202 *b*, 241 *b*.
- Galterus Diaconus. S.T. 193. This Walter the Deacon left two sons: Walter, surnamed Mascherell, and Alexander, styled de Waham or Wix; also a daughter named Editha. From Walter descended the noble family surnamed de Hastings, lords of the barony of Hastings.—See Morant's *Essex*, vol. i. 466.
- Gaosfridus Bainardus. S.T. 248 *ter*, 249, 250, 251 *b*, 253.
- Gar. Willielmus de (W. de Warren). S.T. 213 *b*.
- Garinus. S.T. 254 *bis*, 254 *b ter*, 278 *b*.
- Garinus cocus. S.T. 156.
- Gatelea Radulfus. S.T. 239.
- Gaufridus. S.T. 245 *b bis*.
- Gausfridus. S.T. 146, 149.
- Genret liber homo sub Stigando. T.R.E. 176.
- Gerardus vigil. S.T. 117.
- Germundus homo Walteri Gifart. T.R.E. 276 *b*.
- Gern' Robertus. S.T. 279.
- Gernon Robertus. 255. Tenant in Capite No. xxxii.
- Gert. T.R.E. 223 *b*, 242 *b*, 246 *b*.
- Gifart Walterus. 240 *b*. Tenant in Capite No. xxiv.
- Gifart Walterus. S.T. 112, 114, 242 *b*.
- Gifart. S.T. 258 *b*, 260.
- Gifart Walterus. S.T. 114 *b*, 115.
- Gingomus. S.T. 147.
- Gisbertus vigil. S.T. 117.
- Gislebertus Arbalistarius. 268 *b*. Tenant in Capite No. li.
- Gislebertus Arbalistarius. S.T. 117.

- Gislebertus filius Richerii. 263. Tenant in Capite No. xli.
 Gislebertus. S.T. 165 *b*.
 Glauill Robertus de. S.T. 219 *b*.
 Godine liber homo. T.R.E. 127 *b*.
 Godmundus. T.R.E. 238 *b*.
 Godric. T.R.E. 166.
 Godric. S.T. 136.
 Godricus. T.R.E. 133, 200 *b*, 220, 228 *bis*, 242, 245 *b*, 278 *passim*, 285 *b*.
 Godricus. S.T. 115 *bis*, 119 *bis*, 120 *b*, 121, 133 *bis*, 147, 196 *b*, 204 *b*, 205, 276 *b*, 277 *b*.
 Godricus Dapifer. 202. Tenant in Capite No. xi.
 Godricus Dapifer. S.T. 215.
 Godricus liber homo. T.R.E. 278.
 Godricus liber homo Kitel. T.R.E. 254.
 Godricus liber homo commend. homo Godrici de Rossa. T.R.E. 279.
 Goduinus. T.R.E. 132 *b bis*, 134, 144 *b*, 222, 224, 234, 259, 262, 274.
 Goduinus. S.T. 186 *passim*, 186 *b*.
 Goduinus alter. T.R.E. 246 *b*.
 Goduinus avunculus Rad. Comit. T.R.E. 131.
 Goduinus liber homo Edrici de Laxefeld. T.R.E. 148 *b*.
 Goduinus liber homo dimidius Edrici. T.R.E. 246 *b*.
 Goduinus liber homo Gert. T.R.E. 246.
 Goduinus sub Stigando. T.R.E. 143.
 Goduinus liber homo Stigandi. T.R.E. 230.
 Goduinus liber homo qui postea utlagavit. T.R.E. 274.
 Goduinus Tokesone. T.R.E. 246 *b*. He is the same as Goduinus filius Tuka; tom. ii. 335 *b*.
 Goduvinus. T.R.E. 199, 231 *b*, 234 *b*, 284.
 Goduvinus. T.R.E. 151 *b*, 157.
 Goduvinus. S.T. 157, 231 *b*. He also held in King Edward's time.
 Godwinus burgensis (Norwic.). S.T. 117.
 Godwinus commend. Gerti. T.R.E. 269.
 Goerth. T.R.E. 257.
 Gonfricus archidiaconus. S.T. 193 *bis*.
 Goscelinus. S.T. 209 *b*. Goscelinus was lord of Loddon, and assumed his name from that town.
 Goscelinus. S.T. 211 *b*.
 Gosfridus. T.R.E. 196.
 Gosfridus. S.T. 196.
 Greno seu Grenon Robertus. 255. Tenant in Capite No. xxxii.
 Griketel. S.T. 171. "Tenuit et adhuc tenet."
 Griketel liber homo. T.R.E. 171. He continued to hold at the Survey.
 Grossus Willielmus. T.R.E. 276 *b*.
 Gualterus. S.T. 180 *b*.

Guerd. T.R.E. 190 *b*.

Guert. T.R.E. 115 *b*, 132, 144 *b*, 193 *b*. Brother of Harold.

Guert Comes. T.R.E. 274 *b*, 287. He was brother of Harold, and, with Leuine, another brother, fell at the battle of Hastings. The inscription over the subject of their death in the Baieux Tapestry is "Hic ceciderunt Leuine et Gard fratres Haroldi Regis." There is a tale, of the twelfth century, which represents Guerth to have escaped alive. He is said to have been seen in extreme age by Henry II. himself,—to have spoken mysteriously respecting Harold, and to have declared that the body of that prince was not at Waltham. The whole was probably the fabrication of one of the secular canons, who were rejected at the reformation of Waltham Abbey in 1177. The legend alluded to is preserved in the Harleian Manuscript 3776, fol. 216; and is printed by Sir H. Ellis in the second volume of the *Introduction to Domesday Book*.—See Heroldus (sc. Comes).

Guertus Comes. T.R.E. 283 *b*, 283 *b*.

Guert iste. T.R.E. 272.

Gun' unus liber homo Radstarte. T.R.E. 146 *b*.

Gunfridus. S.T. 258 *b*, 259 *bis*.

Gurt Comes. T.R.E. 210.

Gvericus. S.T. 261 *b*.

Gvihu' marus. S.T. 148.

Haco Turkil. T.R.E. 223 *b*.

Hagana. T.R.E. 205.

Hagana liber homo. T.R.E. 121 *b*. Grandson of Earl Godwin, and son of Swain, brother to King Harold.

Hagane. T.R.E. 173.

Hagane tegnus Regis E. et Stigandi commendatus. T.R.E. 130 *b*.

Haganus. T.R.E. 152.

Hago seu Hagonus præpositus Regis. 269 *b*. Tenant in Capite No. lv.

Haimerus. S.T. 147 *b*.

Hakena. T.R.E. 122.

Hakene. T.R.E. 121, 121 *b*.

Hardewinus. T.R.E. 224 *b*.

Harduinus. T.R.E. 224, 225 *b*.

Hardwinus. T.R.E. 245.

Hecham Godfridus de. S.T. 272 *b*.

Helewis neptis Ernasti episcopi. T.R.E. 200 *b*.

Helius. S.T. 191 *b*, 195, 199 *b*.

Helius. T.R.E. 200.

Helmerus. S.T. 206 *b*.

Henricus. T.R.E. 254 *b*.

Heraldus. T.R.E. 113.

- Heraldus. S.T. 172 *b*.
 Heraldus (sc. Comes). T.R.E. 172 *b*.
 Herbertus camerarius Rogeri Bigot. T.R.E. 278.
 Hereberd fossator. S.T. 117.
 Herfrindus. T.R.E. 246.
 Herluinus. S.T. 234.
 Herluuinus. S.T. 234 *b*.
 Hermerus. 205 *b*. Tenant in Capite No. xii.
 Hermerus. S.T. 118, 274, 275.
 Herold Comes. T.R.E. 144.
 Heroldus. S.T. 196 *b*.
 Herold'. T.R.E. 109 *b bis*.
 Heroldus (sc. Comes). T.R.E. 111, 114 *b bis*, 115, 151, 158, 196 *b bis*,
 197 *b*, 227, 232, 235, 235 *b*, 236, 236 *b*, 252 *b*. Among the forgotten
 fables of the day a story was undoubtedly prevalent, that Herold had
 escaped from Hastings. Giraldus Cambrensis asserts, that it was
 believed he had fled from the battle pierced with wounds, and with
 the loss of his left eye, and that he ended his days holily and vir-
 tuously as an anchorite in a cell near St. John's Church at Chester.—
Itin. edit. Franc. 1603, p. 874. Brompton and Knighton quote the
 story. See Guert. Comes.; see also Lysons's *Mag. Brit. Cheshire*,
 p. 558.
 Herolfus. T.R.E. 275 *b*.
 Herueus. S.T. 149 *b*.
 Heruius deb. S.T. 117.
 Hildebrand. S.T. 117.
 Hofwardus liber homo. T.R.E. 264.
 Holmo S. Bened. de. 216. Tenant in Capite No. xvi.
 Holmo S. Benedictus de. T.R.E. 216, 216 *b*, 217, 217 *b*, 218, 218 *b*, 219,
 219 *b*, 220, 220 *b*, 221.
 Homines Episcopi Thetfordiensis. S.T. 117.
 Homines Willielmi de Warenne. S.T. 227.
 Homines xii sequentes faldam Edrici. T.R.E. 124.
 Hosdenc Hugo de. S.T. 187.
 Hubertus. S.T. 154 *b*.
 Hugo. S.T. 160, 189, 190, 192 *b*, 224, 224 *b bis*, 227 *b*, 228 *b*, 230 *b*, 237,
 237 *b*.
 Hugo Comes. 152. Tenant in Capite No. v.
 Hugo homo W. de Scoies. S.T. 117.
 Humfridus filius Albi. 262. Tenant in Capite No. xxxviii.
 Humfridus seu Humfridus. S.T. 254, 258, 259, 259 *b bis*, 260, 260 *b ter*,
 261, 262 *b*, 279 *b*.
 In Galtus tennus. T.R.E. 264 *b*.

Ingulfus. S.T. 193 *b*.

Invasiones in Nordfolk. 273 *b*.

Johannes. T.R.E. 265 *b*. He held the land of this entry in Capite at the time of the Survey. See Johannes nepos Walerami. Tenant in Capite No. xlviii.

Johannes. S.T. 265 *b*.

Johannes nepos Walerami. 265 *b*. Tenant in Capite No. xlviii.

Johannes nepos Walerami. S.T. 214 *bis*, 217.

Isac. 264. Tenant in Capite No. xlv.

Isac. S.T. 118.

Ivikel presbyter. 263. Tenant in Capite No. xliii.

Kee. T.R.E. 242 *b*.

Ketel. T.R.E. 201, 206 *b*, 223, 243 *b bis*, 264 *b bis*, 271.

Ketel liber homo. T.R.E. 233, 233 *b*.

Ketel liber homo Stigandi. T.R.E. 264 *b*, 266.

Ketel teinnus Stigandi. T.R.E. 254. This Ketel was Saxon lord of a place called Walsincham, that is, Little Wreningham,—of a part of Ketteringham,—and of other places in Humbleyard hundred. His will, in which are several curious particulars relating to his family, is printed in Kemble's *Codex Diplomaticus*, No. 1339, vol. vi. p. 199. See *Norfolk Archaeology*, vol. iii. p. 250.

Lambertus. S.T. 169 *b*, 186 *b*.

Laxefeldæ Edricus de. T.R.E. 179 *b bis*. Blomefield says (vol. ix. p. 346), "He was probably a Dane by extraction, and perhaps bore some relation to that remarkable Edric, the traitor to King Edmund Ironside, of whom all history makes mention. One thing is remarkable of Edric, that he had, after the custom of the Normans, assumed his name from the town, probably Laxfield in Suffolk, a practice begun in the days of King Edward, and after the Conquest generally followed."

Lefolt liber homo Heroldi. T.R.E. 258 *b*.

Lefriz filius Bosc tegnus Regis. T.R.E. 228 *b*.

Lessius unus liber homo. T.R.E. 164 *b*.

Lesius. T.R.E. 239 *b*.

Lestanus liber homo. T.R.E. 261 *b bis*.

Leuenot. S.T. 227. He held in King Edward's reign.

Leuinus liber homo. T.R.E. 227, 227 *b*.

Leuolt teinnus. T.R.E. 208.

Leuricus. T.R.E. 253.

Leustan liber homo Ulfi. T.R.E. 259.

Liber homo unus. T.R.E. 120, 123 *b bis*, 124, 125, 126, 126 *b*, 128,

- 129 *b bis*, 146 *b*, 148, 150, 154 *b*, 156 *b*, 161 *b*, 164, 164 *b bis*,
 167 *b bis*, 169 *b*, 173, 173 *b*, 182 *ter*, 183 *passim*, 183 *b passim*,
 184 *bis*, 187 *passim*, 188, 189 *b bis*, 190 *passim*, 190 *b*, 197 *b bis*, 202,
 204, 205 *b bis*, 226, 257, 266 *b*, 268, 268 *b*, 274.
- Liber homo unus dimid. T.R.E. 124 *b*, 130 *b*, 171 *b*.
 Liber homo unus et dim. T.R.E. 188.
 Liber homo 1 Ailmari episcopi. T.R.E. 197, 201.
 Liber homo 1 S. Aldredæ. T.R.E. 186.
 Liber homo 1 Algari. T.R.E. 275 *b*.
 Liber homo 1 Allmari episcopi. T.R.E. 199 *b*.
 Liber homo 1 Almari. T.R.E. 199.
 Liber homo 1 episcopi Almari. T.R.E. 198 *b*, 200 *bis*, 200 *b*, 201 *passim*,
 273.
- Liber homo unus Alnoht. T.R.E. 124.
 Liber homo unus et duo dim. Alnoth commend. T.R.E. 124.
 Liber homo 1 Alsi. T.R.E. 199.
 Liber homo unus Alwi. T.R.E. 174 *b*.
 Liber homo unus Ansgot commend. T.R.E. 185 *b*.
 Liber homo unus Bondo. T.R.E. 182 *b*.
 Liber homo unus Edrici. T.R.E. 124, 124 *b bis*, 186, 187.
 Liber homo Edrici commend. T.R.E. 125, 125 *b*, 154 *bis*, 155, 247.
 Liber homo integer unus Edrici. T.R.E. 130.
 Liber homo unus Eduini commendat. T.R.E. 175 *b*, 278.
 Liber homo 1 Regis Edwardi. T.R.E. 190, 276 *b*, 282 *b*.
 Liber homo 1 Edwini. T.R.E. 203, 203 *b*, 204.
 Liber homo 1 Elmari commend. T.R.E. 201 *b*.
 Liber homo unus Elwini. T.R.E. 184.
 Liber homo unus Gert. T.R.E. 185 *b*.
 Liber homo unus sub Gert. T.R.E. 186.
 Liber homo 1 Gerti. T.R.E. 200 *b*.
 Liber homo Gerti commend. T.R.E. 200.
 Liber homo unus Goduini. T.R.E. 186.
 Liber homo Goduini sub Gert. T.R.E. 186 *b*.
 Liber homo unus Godwini. T.R.E. 175 *bis*.
 Liber homo unus Guerd. T.R.E. 187.
 Liber homo unus Guert. T.R.E. 133 *bis*, 158 *bis*, 173, 210.
 Liber homo unus Guerti. T.R.E. 129.
 Liber homo Heraldi commend. T.R.E. 125, 167, 250, 258 *b*.
 Liber homo unus Heroldi. T.R.E. 115 *b*, 150 *b*, 162 *b*, 163, 186 *b bis*, 257 *b*, 268.
 Liber homo 1 occisus ad bellum Hastings. T.R.E. 275.
 Liber homo 1 Sancti Benedicti de Holmo commend. T.R.E. 200 *b*.
 Liber homo unus Hosmart. T.R.E. 160.
 Liber homo unus Ketelli. T.R.E. 171, 172.
 Liber homo Lefrici de Torendana. T.R.E. 155.

- Liber homo unus R. Stalre. T.R.E. 123.
 Liber homo sub Stigando. T.R.E. 127, 140, 143, 171, 174 *b*, 176 *b*, 186, 186 *b bis*, 189, 190 *bis*, 202, 250 *b*, 265.
 Liber homo I integer et II dim. homines Godwini sub Stigando. T.R.E. 176 *b*.
 Liber homo unus Tohli vicecomitis. T.R.E. 264.
 Liber homo I sub Toret. T.R.E. 253 *b*.
 Liber homo unus dimid. Ulchetel. T.R.E. 176.
 Liber homo unus Ulfi commend. T.R.E. 185 *b bis*.
 Liber homo unus Ulketelli. T.R.E. 176, 177.
 Liber homo unus Ulketelli et dim. lib. sub eo. T.R.E. 176.
 Liber homo unus Withri. T.R.E. 179 *b*.
 Libera femina una. T.R.E. 126 *b*, 136, 188, 196, 203 *b*, 262 *b*.
 Libera femina una sub Stigando. T.R.E. 125.
 Libera femina commend. Edrici. T.R.E. 277 *b*. Nine free-women, without any other name, are entered as holding lands in King Edward's time, and previous to the Domesday Survey. One of them was the sister of Archbishop Stigand.
 Liberi homines duo. T.R.E. 120, 123 *b*, 125 *b*, 131, 142, 146 *b*, 150, 160, 160 *b*, 161, 165 *b*, 168 *b*, 182 *b*, 183 *b*, 184, 188 *b*, 189 *b bis*, 190, 199.
 Liberi homines II Algari commend. T.R.E. 130.
 Liberi homines II Almari commend. T.R.E. 199 *b*.
 Liberi homines Almari episcopi. T.R.E. 199 *b*.
 Liberi homines duo Alnoth commend. T.R.E. 124.
 Liberi homines duo Alnoth commend. T.R.E. 124.
 Liberi homines duo I et dim. Alnoth et dim. Aluredi commend. T.R.E. 124.
 Liberi homines II Aslac et Lefrici commend. T.R.E. 203 *b*.
 Liberi homines II Ediuæ commend. T.R.E. 285.
 Liberi homines duo, unus fuit homo Edrici et alter homo Ed. et S. Bened. T.R.E. 148 *b*.
 Liberi homines duo, unus Edrici, alter Almari. T.R.E. 171 *b*.
 Liberi homines duo, unus Edrici de Laxefeld, alter Radulfi Stalre. T.R.E. 134 *b*.
 Liberi homines duo Edrici. T.R.E. 154 *b*, 171, 284.
 Liberi homines II Edwini commend. T.R.E. 203 *bis*.
 Liberi homines II integri Edwini. T.R.E. 203.
 Liberi homines II Gerti. T.R.E. 184, 199, 270 *b*.
 Liberi homines II Godwini. T.R.E. 264.
 Liberi homines II Gued. T.R.E. 158 *b*.
 Liberi homines II Guerd. T.R.E. 116.
 Liberi homines II Harduini. T.R.E. 284 *b*.
 Liberi homines II Heroldi. T.R.E. 187.
 Liberi homines II Heroldi et Almari episcopi. T.R.E. 187.
 Liberi homines II Sancti Benedicti de Holmo. T.R.E. 200 *b*.

- Liberi homines II R. Stalre. T.R.E. 123.
 Liberi homines II Stigandi. T.R.E. 263 *b*.
 Liberi homines duo Ulchetel. T.R.E. 176.
 Liberi homines III. T.R.E. 131 *b*, 132, 168, 183 *b*, 184, 187, 188, 189 *bis*,
 189 *b bis*, 190, 190 *b*, 200 *b*, 202, 205.
 Liberi homines III unus integer, duo dim. Stigandi, dim. T.R.E. 175 *b*.
 Liberi homines III Almari. T.R.E. 199 *b*.
 Liberi homines III Alnoht. T.R.E. 124.
 Liberi homines tres Aluuard, Saulf, e Eluuard. T.R.E. 175.
 Liberi homines III S. Benedicti. T.R.E. 205.
 Liberi homines III, II Edwini I, Gerd. commend. T.R.E. 203 *b*.
 Liberi homines tres sub Guerd. T.R.E. 147 *b*.
 Liberi homines tres, unus Heroldi, alter Radulfi Stalre, tercius Ketelli. T.R.E.
 171.
 Liberi homines III Ulchetel. T.R.E. 176 *ter*.
 Liberi homines III Ulfi. T.R.E. 185 *b*.
 Liberi III et II dim. homines. T.R.E. 176 *b*.
 Liberi homines quatuor. T.R.E. 123 *b*, 183, 183 *b*, 185 *b*, 187, 188, 188 *b*,
 189, 189 *b bis*, 201 *b*, 203, 205, 250.
 Liberi homines Algari quatuor. T.R.E. 130.
 Liberi homines IIII Edwini. T.R.E. 203.
 Liberi homines IIII Goduuini. T.R.E. 264.
 Liberi homines IIII Godrici. T.R.E. 264, 279.
 Liberi homines Heroldi IIII. T.R.E. 189 *b*, 279.
 Liberi homines quatuor Ulchetel. T.R.E. 176, 177.
 Liberi homines integri IIII. T.R.E. 203.
 Liberi homines quinque. T.R.E. 131, 157 *b*, 183 *b*, 187 *b bis*, 188 *b bis*, 228,
 228 *b*.
 Liberi homines v et dim. Eduini com. T.R.E. 203 *b*.
 Liberi homines sex. T.R.E. 164, 170, 178 *b*, 189 *b*, 190.
 Liberi homines VI commend. T.R.E. 189.
 Liberi homines integri VI. T.R.E. 203.
 Liberi homines VI et dim. T.R.E. 189.
 Liberi homines VI Eduini. T.R.E. 197 *b*.
 Liberi homines sex R. Stalre. T.R.E. 123.
 Liberi homines VI integri; tres Ulchetel; tercius Alwi de Tetfordo, quartus
 Genred, quintus Alured commend. T.R.E. 175 *b*.
 Liberi homines septem. T.R.E. 129 *b*.
 Liberi homines Alsi septem. T.R.E. 130 *b*, 140, 189 *b*, 205 *bis*, 292 *b*, 388 *b*.
 Liberi homines VII Almari commend. T.R.E. 199 *b*.
 Liberi homines septem; quatuor sancti Benedicti, duo Alwi, Unus Almari
 episcopi. T.R.E. 174 *b*.
 Liberi homines integri VII Ulchetel. T.R.E. 176.
 Liberi homines VIII. T.R.E. 188, 189 *b*.

- Liberi homines octo. T.R.E. 130.
 Liberi homines viii Almari commend. T.R.E. 200 b.
 Liberi homines viii Almari episcopi. T.R.E. 199 b.
 Liberi homines octo, ii Alwoldi abbatis, v Rathon de Giming, i Osberti.
 T.R.E. 171 b.
 Liberi homines octo Ulketelli. T.R.E. 177.
 Liberi homines novem. T.R.E. 166 b, 174 b, 178 b, 183, 187 b, 189, 204 b.
 Liberi homines ix commend. T.R.E. 204 b.
 Liberi homines ix Godewini tokesone. T.R.E. 246 b.
 Liberi homines novem Stigandi. 181 b.
 Liberi homines novem, et quatuor dim. Stigandi. T.R.E. 152 b.
 Liberi homines x. T.R.E. 189.
 Liberi homines xi. T.R.E. 189.
 Liberi homines xi Alsi. T.R.E. 130 b.
 Liberi homines xi Stigandi. T.R.E. 151 b.
 Liberi homines xii. T.R.E. 189 b, 197, 251 b.
 Liberi homines xii commendati Guerti. T.R.E. 283.
 Liberi homines xii novem Radi commend. et unus Wastret, et unus Ulmari,
 et unus communis Abbati de Sancto Edmundo et de Eli. T.R.E. 125 b.
 Liberi homines xii Stigandi. T.R.E. 175.
 Liberi homines xii Ulketelli commend. T.R.E. 175.
 Liberi homines xiv. T.R.E. 188 b.
 Liberi homines integri Ulketel xiii. T.R.E. 175.
 Liberi homines xv. T.R.E. 197 b.
 Liberi homines xv Almari episcopi commend. T.R.E. 199.
 Liberi homines xv sub Olfo. T.R.E. 187 b.
 Liberi homines xv Rade et Almari commend. T.R.E. 125 b.
 Liberi homines xvi. T.R.E. 244 b.
 Liberi homines xvi et dimid. T.R.E. 189.
 Liberi homines Alsi xvi. T.R.E. 123.
 Liberi homines xviii. T.R.E. 204 b.
 Liberi homines xviii. Almar' commend. T.R.E. 200 b.
 Liberi homines xx. T.R.E. 147 b.
 Liberi homines xx Rade commend. T.R.E. 125 b.
 Liberi homines xx, duo Stigand commend. et xviii Sancti Edmundi com-
 mend. T.R.E. 139.
 Liberi homines xxiii ad socam S. Bened. T.R.E. 160.
 Liberi homines xxiv. T.R.E. 167.
 Liberi homines xxvii. et dim. sub Olfo. T.R.E. 187 b.
 Liberi homines xxviii, quinque Stigandi, et xxiii Sancti Edmundi. T.R.E.
 139.
 Liberi homines xxx Ulketel. T.R.E. 175.
 Liberi homines xxxii. T.R.E. 167.
 Liberi homines xxxiii sub Stigando. T.R.E. 166.

- Liberi homines xxxvi Almari commend. T.R.E. 200 *b*.
 Liberi homines xxxvi. Ediuæ divitis. T.R.E. 284 *b*.
 Liberi homines xlvii. T.R.E. 166.
 Liberi homines lxxx. T.R.E. 134. Sir H. Ellis says:—"The number of freemen entered as holding T.R.E. and after, without any adjunct to their names, is very considerable; and none of them appears to have been permitted to retain their possessions after the Conquest. One of them, we are told, was killed at the battle of Hastings (fol. 275). Thirty-six of them belonged to Ediuæ dives (fol. 284 *b*), who is the same person, I believe, as Educa faira; and eighty were situated at one place."
 Liberi homines Regis. M.R. 272, 272 *b*.
 Limesi sive Limeseis Radulfus de. 245. Tenant in Capite No. xxvii.
 Lisius. T.R.E. 239 *b*, 240.
 Lord. T.R.E. 147.
 Lorimarius Hildebrand. S.T. 117.
 Lungus-ensis Rogerus. S.T. 198 *ter*.
 Mainardus. T.R.E. 276.
 Malet Robertus. 153 *b*. Tenant in Capite No. vi.
 Malet Robertus. T.R.E. 276 *b*.
 Malet Robertus. S.T. 155, 219 *b*.
 Malgerus. S.T. 189.
 Manna. T.R.E. 257.
 Maruaen quædam libera femina. T.R.E. 247 *b*.
 Mauritania Comes de. 143 *b*. Tenant in Capite No. ii.
 Meinardus homo Abbatis S. Bened. S.T. 117.
 Meinardus vigil. S.T. 117.
 Meinburgenses (Norwici). S.T. 117.
 Modephefe libera femina Algari. T.R.E. 149 *b*.
 Moithar liber homo Edrici. T.R.E. 154 *b*.
 Montefort seu Monteforti Hugo de. 237. Tenant in Capite No. xxii.
 Montfort Hugo de. T.R.E. 212 *b*.
 Morel. S.T. 192 *b*.
 Moritoniensis Comes. 143 *b*. Tenant in Capite No. ii.
 Morua'. S.T. 246.
 Mulier una, soror Stigandi. T.R.E. 116.
 Nicholaus aurifaber Comitibus Hugonis. T.R.E. 279.
 Noers Willielmus de. S.T. 194 *b*, 195 *b*, 196 *b*, 198, 199 *b*.
 Noiers Willielmus de. S.T. 116 *b*, 135 *b*, 136, 138, 192 *b*, 198 *b*, 199, 199 *b*, 200, 215 *b*.
 Noies W. de. S.T. 117 *b*.
 Norman liber homo. T.R.E. 253.

Normanus liber homo. T.R.E. 252 *b*.

Norun Rad. de. S.T. 278.

Norwic Burgensis de. S.T. 117.

Norwic Sanctus Michaelis de. M.R. 201 *b*.

Odarus. S.T. 222 *b*, 224 *b*, 225 *b*, 226, 227, 229 *bis*. Blomefield says (x. 409) the Draytons of Drayton, in Taverham hundred, probably descended from this Odarus.

Oderus. T.R.E. 229.

Odo. S.T. 244 *b*.

Odo Baiocensis Episcopus. 142. Tenant in Capite No. i.

Ofchetel. T.R.E. 165.

Offo teinus Stigandi. T.R.E. 186. He continued at the Survey.

Ogerius. S.T. 167.

Olf liber homo. T.R.E. 178 *b*.

Olfus. T.R.E. 135 *b*, 229.

Olfus liber homo. T.R.E. 252 *b*.

Olfus teinnus. T.R.E. 180, 180 *b bis*.

Olfus teinnus R. E. T.R.E. 150.

Olketel liber homo Edrici. T.R.E. 260.

Olova quædam femina. T.R.E. 232 *b*.

Ordinc tagnus. T.R.E. 229.

Osgarus or Orgarus. T.R.E. 151 *bis*, 151 *b*, 262.

Osbernus. T.R.E. 185.

Osbernus Episcopus. 201 *b*. Tenant in Capite No. x.

Osbernus teinnus. T.R.E. 267 *b bis*.

Osbertus. S.T. 190, 255 *ter*, 261 *b*.

Oschetel prepositus Regis. T.R.E. 280.

Osfordus. T.R.E. 168.

Osfort unus liber homo Heroldi. T.R.E. 186 *b*. Four sons of this Osfort were S.T. 186 *b*.

Osgotus. T.R.E. 152.

Osgotus. S.T. 202.

Oslacus. T.R.E. 242.

Osmundus. T.R.E. 120, 153, 160, 167 *b ter*.

Osuard. T.R.E. 247.

Paganus. T.R.E. 264.

Pr' unus. T.R.E. 133.

Peccatu' W. S.T. 175.

Perapund Reinaldus de. S.T. 201 *b*.

Pertenai W. de. S.T. 278 *b*.

Peteuinus Rogerus. S.T. 117.

Petrus. S.T. 117.

Petrus homo Abbatis Sancti E. S.T. 117.

Peverell Rannulfus. 254. Tenant in Capite No. xxxi.

Phanceon. S.T. 144. Blomefield (vol. vi. 229) thinks Phanceon "was most probably the ancestor of the noble family of Narford; he or his immediate descendant might take up that surname from his lordship of Narford, as was the common and general practice of that age, derived from the Normans; that the family of Narford had lands in the place so called, and in other parts of Norfolk, nigh to the time of the great Survey, appears from ancient records."

Pictaviensis Rogerus. 243. Tenant in Capite No. xxv.

Piperellus Ranulfus. S.T. 279 b.

Presbyter Colebernus. 263 b. Tenant in Capite No. xlv.

Quintinus. S.T. 233 b.

R. Comes. T.R.E. 128 b, 129, 144. Ralf Guaer, or Guader, Earl of the East Angles, is by some authorities asserted to have been a Breton by birth, of the Castle of Guader in that province; whilst Matthew of Westminster affirms that he was of Anglo-Saxon origin, and born in Norfolk. The *Saxon Chronicle*, however, says his mother was a Breton, and his father an Englishman and born in Norfolk. In the *Neustria Pia* he is called Ralf de Vacajet, lord of Guader and Montfort in Bretagne. In the year 1075 he married Emma, daughter of William Fitz-Osbern, Earl of Hereford, the Conqueror's prime favourite, and related to him,—and the same year had the grant of the earldom, city, and castle of Norwich from the King. The marriage was celebrated in the city with great pomp, but proved of fatal consequence to those who were present at it. Having rebelled against the King, he was compelled to fly the country, and his earldom was granted to Roger Bigot, and his land in other counties given away, but those in Suffolk remained in the crown. Upon his first defeat he sailed to Denmark to obtain auxiliary force. William outlawed him. He then went to the duchy of Bretagne, where he possessed the castles of Guader and Monteforti, which in Ordericus Vitalis's time were inherited by his sons. He afterwards joined the Crusade against the Saracens, where he lost his life. His daughter Amicia (who had been contracted to the natural son of Henry I.) married Roger de Bellomonte, Earl of Leicester. Mr. Edgar Taylor, in his edition of the *Roman du Rou*, page 225, note, observes:—"From Domesday Book it would seem that both this Ralf, and a former Ralf his father, were earls under the Confessor: the father being frequently referred to in Norfolk as 'vetus comes, the predecessor of Comes Ralf filius ejus,' and both holding lands in succession during Edward's reign. In one place we find 'Rex Edwardus dedit Radulfo comiti.' Was

Ralf 'vetus comes' the same person as R. Stalra? Can he have held the earldom in Norfolk when the Godwins were in disgrace; and may not his son at his death have failed in succeeding to that earldom, and have then repaired to the Continent, and joined William in order to recover his own English possessions? Ralf the elder no doubt married a Breton heiress, from whom her estates passed to the son; an Englishman of Norfolk on his father's side, as described by the old historians, though also of Breton descent and estate."

R. Comes vetus. T.R.E. 128 *b*. It seems there were two Ralfs, father and son, both Earls of Norfolk. Ralf Guader, or Waher, Earl of Norfolk, is said by Taylor, in his *Index Monasticus*, to have been a benefactor to the Abbey of St. Benet at Hulme, and to have been buried there in 1075. This was probably old Earl Ralf, who thus appears to have died in the same year his son was married.

R. f. Erluini. S.T. 190.

R. filius Corbucini. T.R.E. 250.

R. stalara. T.R.E. 269 *b*.

R. stalre. T.R.E. 122 *b*.

Rabel. S.T. 117.

Radellus Artifex. 269 *b*. Tenant in Capite No. liv.

Radellus Carpentarius. M.R. 279 *b*. He appears among the Invaders, and was perhaps the same as Radellus Artifex.

Radboda prepositus Rad. Stalra. T.R.E. 229 *b*.

Radulfus. T.R.E. 262.

Radulfus Comes. T.R.E. 115, 119 *b*, 126 *b*, 127, 147, 149, 150 *b*, 166, 194.
See R. Comes.

Radulfus. S.T. 159 *b*, 160 *b*, 169, 169 *b*, 183, 203 *b*, 226 *b*, 227, 231 *b*, 235, 239, 240, 257.

Radulfus Arbalistarius. S.T. 117.

Radulfus filius Haganæ. S.T. 267, 270.

Radulfus filius Herluini. S.T. 173 *b bis*, 174, 178, 222, 277.

Radulfus Hagonis filius, seu filius. 270. Tenant in Capite No. lvi.

Radulfus Stalra. T.R.E. 122 *b*, 158, 158 *b*, 217 *b*, 218 *b*, 229 *b*, 265.

Radulfus (Turmit). S.T. 252.

Rænoldus. T.R.E. 200.

Rafridus. T.R.E. 222 *b*.

Rainaldus. S.T. 195.

Rainaldus filius Ivonis. S.T. 110, 115, 116 *b*, 117 *b*, 214, 234 *b*, 275 *b*, 276.

His lands came to the family of the Earls of Clare.

Rainaldus filius Ivo. 230. Tenant in Capite No. xx.

Rainaldus homo Rogeri Bigot. S.T. 116 *b*.

Rainaldus p̄r cum filia Pagini. S.T. 264.

Rainaldus aurifaber. S.T. 273.

Rainerus. T.R.E. 280.

- Rameseia. T.R.E. 215, 215 *b*.
 Ramesyg, Ecclesia seu Abbatia S. Bened. d. 215. Tenant in Capite No. xv.
 Ramis Rogerus de. S.T. 214.
 Randulfus. S.T. 249.
 Rannulfus. S.T. 279.
 Rannulfus filius Walteri. S.T. 117 *b*.
 Rannulfus frater Ilgeri. 260 *b*. Tenant in Capite No. xxxv.
 Ranulfus. S.T. 152, 193, 231 *bis*, 232 *b bis*, 234, 258.
 Ranulfus f. G. S.T. 188.
 Ranulfus filius Galteri. S.T. 173 *b*, 174, 175, 176, 176 *b*, 178 *b*, 179, 180 *b*, 277. This Ranulfus was of the line of Robertus de Vals. See *Norfolk Archaeology*, vol. iii. pp. 261, 262.
 Rardulfus. S.T. 157.
 Rasridus. T.R.E. 221 *b*.
 Rasridus. S.T. 212.
 Ratho. T.R.E. 240.
 Ratho. S.T. 170 *b*.
 Ratho liber homo. T.R.E. 268 *b*.
 Reinaldus. S.T. 200.
 Reinerus. S.T. 169 *b*.
 Reinoldus filius Ivonis. S.T. 117.
 Renaldus. S.T. 233.
 Renoldus. T.R.E. 196.
 Renoldus. S.T. 199 *b*.
 Rex Willielmus. 109, 119 *b*, 135 *b*, 277, 277 *b*.
 Ribaldus. S.T. 144 *b bis*, 145 *b*, 146 *b*, 148, 149 *bis*, 150.
 Ricaiardus. S.T. 209 *b*.
 Ricardus. S.T. 115 *b*, 191 *b*, 197, 226 *b*, 227 *b*, 228, 229 *bis*, 229 *b bis*, 257.
 Ricardus filius Alann. S.T. 197.
 Ricarius sanctus. S.T. 167 *b*.
 Ricuardus. S.T. 212.
 Ringul liber homo. T.R.E. 267.
 Ringulfus. T.R.E. 174 *b*.
 Riuoldus. S.T. 245 *b bis*.
 Rob. Comes. T.R.E. 244. Who this Earl Robert was, does not appear. He is said, in the Hulme Register, fol. 6, to have given his lordship in Tunstede to the Abbey "cum uxore sua." See page 97 *ante* (note).
 Rob. filius Corbutionis. 258 *b*. Tenant in Capite No. xxxiv.
 Robertus filius Corbutionis. S.T. 253 *b*.
 Robertus, Rodbertus, seu Rotbertus. S.T. 155 *b*, 179 *b*, 183, 183 *b*.
 Robertus Arbalistarius. 269. Tenant in Capite No. liii.
 Robertus arhal' (Arbalistarius). T.R.E. 244.
 Robertus Arbalistarius. S.T. 118.
 Robertus Lorimarius. S.T. 117.

- Rogerus. S.T. 198, 209 *b*, 223, 230 *b*, 231 *b*, 234 *b ter*, 238, 256 *b*.
 Rogerus filius Renardi. 266. Tenant in Capite No. xlix.
 Rogerus filius Rainardi. T.R.E. 245.
 Rogerus filius Rainart. S.T. 205 *b*.
 Rogerus Pictaviensis. S.T. 140 *b*.
 Rolf. M.R. 272 *b*.
- S. A. (Stigandus archiepiscopus). T.R.E. 145 *b*.
 Scet liber homo. T.R.E. 257.
 Scheit. T.R.E. 234 *b*.
 Schett. T.R.E. 245 *b*.
 Scula. T.R.E. 232 *b*.
 Scohies Willielmus de. 221 *b*. Tenant in Capite No. xviii.
 Scohies Willielmus de. T.R.E. 276.
 Scohies W. de. S.T. 213 *b*, 215 *b*.
 Scoies Willielmus de. S.T. 117. .
 Scula. T.R.E. 245 *b*.
 Scula liber homo. T.R.E. 221 *b*.
 Sciar bar. T.R.E. 223 *b*.
 Seiardus bar. T.R.E. 128, 223 *b*. Siward Bar or Bearn is mentioned in the *Saxon Chronicle* sub anno MLXXI.; also in the *Metrical History of England* by Geoffrey Gaimar, MS. Reg. Brit. Mus. 4 c. xi.
 Sent Cler, Ricardus de. S.T. 117 *b*.
 Sentebor Ricardus de. S.T. 117.
 Seolf quidam prepositus Willielmi episcopi. S.T. 198 *b*.
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 Sochemanni xvi Heroldi. T.R.E. 235 *b*.
 Sochemanni xvi Stigandi. T.R.E. 158.
 Sochemanni xx. T.R.E. 147.
 Sochemanni xxvii. T.R.E. 129.
 Soies W. de. S.T. 109 *b*.
 Soror Stigandi (una mulier). T.R.E. 116.
 Stalra seu Stalre Radulfus. T.R.E. 122 *b*, 158, 158 *b*, 217 *b*, 218 *b*, 229 *b*, 265.
 Stanardus. S.T. 183.
 Stanart. S.T. 174, 174 *b*.
 Stanart Anglus. S.T. 179.
 Stanhardus. S.T. 185.
 Starcolfus. 271 *b*. Tenant in Capite No. lxi. He held in King Edward's reign.
 Stergar huscarla Regis E. T.R.E. 266. Huscarles have been usually considered as domestic servants, but they were also military retainers.—Sir H. Ellis.
 Stigandus. T.R.E. 136, 136 *b ter*, 137 *b bis*, 138 *b bis*, 140 *b*, 141 *ter*, 142 *bis*, 143, 143 *b*, 191, 195, 197 *b*, 201, 210 *b*, 221 *b*, 222 *b*, 227 *b*, 228 *b*, 229 *b*, 230, 232 *b*, 244, 248 *b*, 251 *b*, 256, 256 *b*, 271, 274 *b*.
 Stigandus (sc. Archiep.). T.R.E. 173, 173 *b ter*, 176, 176 *b*, 177, 177 *b*, 180 *b*, 181 *b*.
 Stigandus Archiepiscopus. T.R.E. 175 *b bis*.
 Stigandus Archiepiscopus. M.R. 135. The earliest notice we have of Stigand is probably that of the *Saxon Chronicle*, where we are told, under the year *mx.*, that Canute, having built a church at Assandun (Assingdon, in Essex) in memory of those who fell in the dreadful battle fought there with Edmund Ironside, preferred Stigand, who seems to have been his chaplain, to the benefice. After this he was appointed chaplain to Queen Emma, and again to Harold Harefoot. In 1042, according to the *Saxon Chronicle*, he obtained the bishoprick of the East Angles, by simony, as Matthew Paris says, but was soon ejected, and, by Edward the Confessor, whose chaplain he also was, restored again in 1043. In 1045 he became Bishop of Winchester, leaving Elmham, his East Anglian bishoprick, to his brother Almar; and in 1052, Robert, Archbishop of Canterbury, being banished, Stigand

seized upon the see, and held it with Winchester. Godwin says he was a man of a very great spirit, though very illiterate, and exceedingly covetous. In Sharpe's *William of Malmesbury* we read:—"On the death of Stigand, the Archbishop of Canterbury, whom the Conqueror degraded, a small key was discovered among his secret recesses, which, on being applied to the lock of a chamber cabinet, gave evidence of papers describing immense treasures, and in which were noted both the quality and the quantity of the precious metals which this greedy pilferer had hidden on all his estates." Stigand was much disliked by King William, who refused to be crowned by him, preferring the Archbishop of York for that office. In 1070 a general synod of the clergy was assembled at York, when this Archbishop was not only deprived but degraded from all his honours, and condemned to perpetual imprisonment at Winchester, where he died and was buried the same year he was deprived, not without suspicion of bad usage.—See Blomefield, vol. iii. p. 462.

Sturm' Radulfus. S.T. 253.

Suart. T.R.E. 243 *b*.

Suartine liber homo. T.R.E. 206 *b*.

Suetman liber homo. T.R.E. 177.

Tailgebose Ivo. 244 *b*. Tenant in Capite No. xxvi.

Tainus unus Stigandi, Osmundus. T.R.E. 155.

Tarmoht liber homo Regis E. T.R.E. 246.

Tedford Aluinus de. T.R.E. 181 *b*.

Tedfordensis Episcopus. 191. Tenant in Capite No. ix.

Tetfordiensis Episcopus. T.R.E. 191.

Tetfordo Alwi de. T.R.E. 191.

Tetfort Episcopus de. 191. Tenant in Capite No. ix.

Tehelus. 261 *b*. Tenant in Capite No. xxxvi.

Teobaldus homo abbatis (S. Trin. Norwic). S.T. 117.

Theodricus. S.T. 257 *b*.

Tirus. S.T. 257. He was ancestor of the family of Wood-Dalling, and is sometimes called Turolde de Daling.

Tocha. T.R.E. 169.

Tochæ. T.R.E. 161 *b*.

Toche. T.R.E. 163.

Toche. S.T. 160 *b*, 163.

Toche liber homo. T.R.E. 160, 160 *b*.

Tocho. T.R.E. 258.

Toeni Rad. de. S.T. 235 *b*.

Toenio Radulfus de. S.T. 245.

Toenio Rad. de. 235. Tenant in Capite No. xxi.

Toka. T.R.E. 122, 168 *bis*, 168 *b bis*, 169 *bis*, 169 *b*, 170, 242 *b*.

- Toka. S.T. 169.
 Toka liber homo. T.R.E. 257 *b*.
 Toka liber homo Heroldi commend. T.R.E. 186 *b*.
 Toka liber homo Stigandi, francigena. T.R.E. 250. Francigena was a foreigner of any nation.—Sir H. Ellis.
 Toke liber homo. T.R.E. 165, 165 *b*.
 Toli. T.R.E. 211, 232.
 Tor. T.R.E. 222 *b*.
 Toradasc. T.R.E. 267.
 Torbertus liber homo Stigandi. T.R.E. 176 *b*.
 Tord. T.R.E. 247 *b*, 254.
 Toret. T.R.E. 253.
 Toreth tenn. (teinus). T.R.E. 250.
 Torn. T.R.E. 248 *b*, 249 *ter*.
 Toralf liber homo Stigandi. T.R.E. 202.
 Torp. T.R.E. 251 *b*.
 Torstinus. S.T. 149 *b*,
 Torstinus f. Wd. S.T. 185.
 Torstinus (f. Widonis). S.T. 185.
 Tort. T.R.E. 251 *b*, 256.
 Toruert. T.R.E. 256 *b*.
 Tostius. T.R.E. 200 *b*. Tosti, one of the sons of Godwin Earl of Kent and brother of Harold, was a man of so violent and tyrannical a temper that, when Earl of Northumberland, he was driven from his government; upon which he took shelter in Flanders with Earl Baldwin, his father-in-law; this was in 1051. In 1066, when his brother was raised to the throne, he returned, encouraged by William Duke of Normandy, to disturb the government of Harold; but was defeated and killed by that king, at the battle of Stamford Bridge.
 Toue liber homo. T.R.E. 183, 225.
 Touet liber homo. T.R.E. 173 *b*.
 Toui liber homo Gerti. T.R.E. 269.
 Tovi. 264. Tenant in Capite No. xlvii.
 Trec Algarus. T.R.E. 176 *b*.
 Turber liber homo. T.R.E. 146.
 Turbern. T.R.E. 147 *b*.
 Turbertus. T.R.E. 147 *b*.
 Turchetel. T.R.E. 205 *b bis*, 206 *passim*, 207 *passim*, 207 *b bis*, 208, 233, 266 *b*. Called by Blomefield, Earl of the East Angles.
 Turchillus. T.R.E. 223 *b*, 231 *bis*, 245, 267, 315, 384, 386 *b bis*, 399.
 Turchillus liber homo. T.R.E. 222 *ter*.
 Turgis. T.R.E. 239 *b*.
 Turgis. S.T. 256.
 Turgrim. T.R.E. 170.

- Turketel. T.R.E. 258.
 Turkil Haco. T.R.E. 223 *b*.
 Turmit Radulfus. S.T. 252 *b bis*.
 Turnanilla Radulfus de. S.T. 173 *b*.
 Turoid. S.T. 157 *b*, 177 *b*.
 Turoidus. M.R. 172.
 Turoidus. S.T. 158, 158 *b*, 159, 172, 177 *b*, 178, 181 *b*, 182, 186, 228, 229 *b*.
 Turoidus. T.R.E. 159, 229 *b*.
 Turoidus liber homo Estargi. T.R.E. 159.
 Turstinus. T.R.E. 274.
 Turstinus liber homo. T.R.E. 178, 274.
 Turstinus burgensis de Tetford. S.T. 173.
 Turstinus filius Guidonis. S.T. 179 *bis*.
 Turstinus filius Widonis. S.T. 183 *b*.
 Turstinus liber homo. T.R.E. 178, 274.

 Vaganus. S.T. 208.
 Valoniensis. 256, 278 *b*. Tenant in Capite No. xxxiii.
 Valonis Petrus de. S.T. 194.
 Vals, Aitardus de. S.T. 124 *b bis*.
 Vals, Robertus de. S.T. 173, 177 *b*, 181 *bis*, 190 *b*, 212, 225 *b*. He founded the Priory of Pentney. See Blomefield, vol. ix. p. 38; and *Norfolk Archaeology*, vol. iii. p. 262.
 Verlei R. de. S.T. 262 *b*.
 Verli Robertus de. 262. Tenant in Capite No. xxxvii.
 Vernun Ricardus de. S.T. 152.
 Viso lupi Radulfus. S.T. 118.
 Viulfus liber homo Edrici. T.R.E. 171 *b*.
 Vlchetel. T.R.E. 149 *b*, 279.
 Vlchetel liber homo. T.R.E. 182 *b bis*.
 Vlchetel homo Hermeri. S.T. 213.
 Vlchetell. T.R.E. 270 *b*.
 Ulchetellus. 270 *b*. Tenant in Capite No. lvii. He held his land in King Edward's time.
 Ulfet una libera femina sub Stigando Episcopo. T.R.E. 175.
 Ulfriz. T.R.E. 244 *b*.
 Vlfus. T.R.E. 121 *b*, 128. Third son of King Harold.—Blomefield.
 Vlfketel. T.R.E. 234.
 Vlfketel unus liber homo Edrici commend. T.R.E. 155.
 Vlfketel. S.T. 177 *ter*.
 Ulketel liber homo Edrici. T.R.E. 174 *b*.
 Ulketel homo Heroldi. T.R.E. 228 *b*.
 Vlmarus. T.R.E. 231 *b*, 232, 249 *b*.

- Vlnoth. T.R.E. 143 *b*, 262. Youngest son of Earl Godwin.—Blomefield.
 Vlnoth liber homo Stigandi commend. T.R.E. 247.
 Vloius. S.T. 222.
 Ulricus. T.R.E. 255.
 Vlstān. T.R.E. 179 *b*, 184.
 Vlstānus liber homo. T.R.E. 171 *b*.
 Vluerun libera femina. T.R.E. 267 *b*.
 Vluiet. T.R.E. 122, 135.
 Vluiet liber homo. T.R.E. 149.
 Uluiet. S.T. 135.
 Vluricus. T.R.E. 181, 255 *b*, 259.
 Vluricus liber homo Guerd. T.R.E. 255.
 Vluricus liber homo sub Guert. T.R.E. 255 *b*.
 Vnspac. T.R.E. 113 *b*.
 Vruoius homo Rasridi. S.T. 221 *b*.

 W. Episcopus. S.T. 115.
 Wala. S.T. 117.
 Wala' sacerdos vicecomitis. S.T. 118. This Wala was chaplain to Earl Godric, and, from having the church of St. Peter's Mancroft conferred upon him by the Conqueror, was called Wala de Seo. Petro, by which name he became a monk in the Abbey of Gloucester.—Blom. vol. iv. p. 185.
 Walls Robertus de. S.T. 190.
 Waloniensis Petrus. S.T. 169.
 Walterus. S.T. 117, 154, 181 *b*.
 Walterus diaconus. S.T. 117 *b*.
 War.' W. de. S.T. 115, 215 *b*.
 Waregerus. S.T. 188 *b*.
 Waregius. S.T. 263 *bis*.
 Warengerus. S.T. 263 *bis*.
 Warennā Will. de. T.R.E. 212 *b*.
 Warennā Will. de. S.T. 109 *b*, 110 *b*.
 Warenne Willielmus de. 157, 276 *b*. Tenant in Capite No. vii.
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 Warinboldus. S.T. 207.
 Warincus. S.T. 152, 254 *b*.
 Warr.' W. de. S.T. 136 *b bis*, 137 *b*.
 Wester liber homo Guert. T.R.E. 267, 270 *b*.
 Wert. S.T. 150 *b*.
 Wido angevinus. S.T. 109 *b*, 151. His descendants assumed the name of Massingham (Blomefield). Roger, his son and heir, was father of Sir Robert de Massingham.
 Wihenoc. T.R.E. 231, 231 *b*.

- Willelmus, Willielmus. S.T. 154, 155, 160, 161, 167 *b*, 180, 189 *b*, 205 *b*,
256, 258, 263 *b*.
Willelmus Episcopus Tedfordensis. 191. Tenant in Capite No. ix.
Willielmus Rex. 109 *b*.
Willielmus r Anglicus. S.T. 117.
Willielmus Episcopus. S.T. 116 *b*.
Willielmus homo Herm. S.T. 117.
Willielmus homo Hervi b'. S.T. 117.
Wimerus. S.T. 118, 165, 165 *b*. Probably ancestor of the Harwick family.
—Blomefield.
Wimundus. S.T. 249 *b*.
Winemerus. S.T. 277.
Wistan liber homo Rad. Stalra. T.R.E. 134 *b*.
Withri. T.R.E. 228 *b*.
Wiulfus. T.R.E. 198 *b*.
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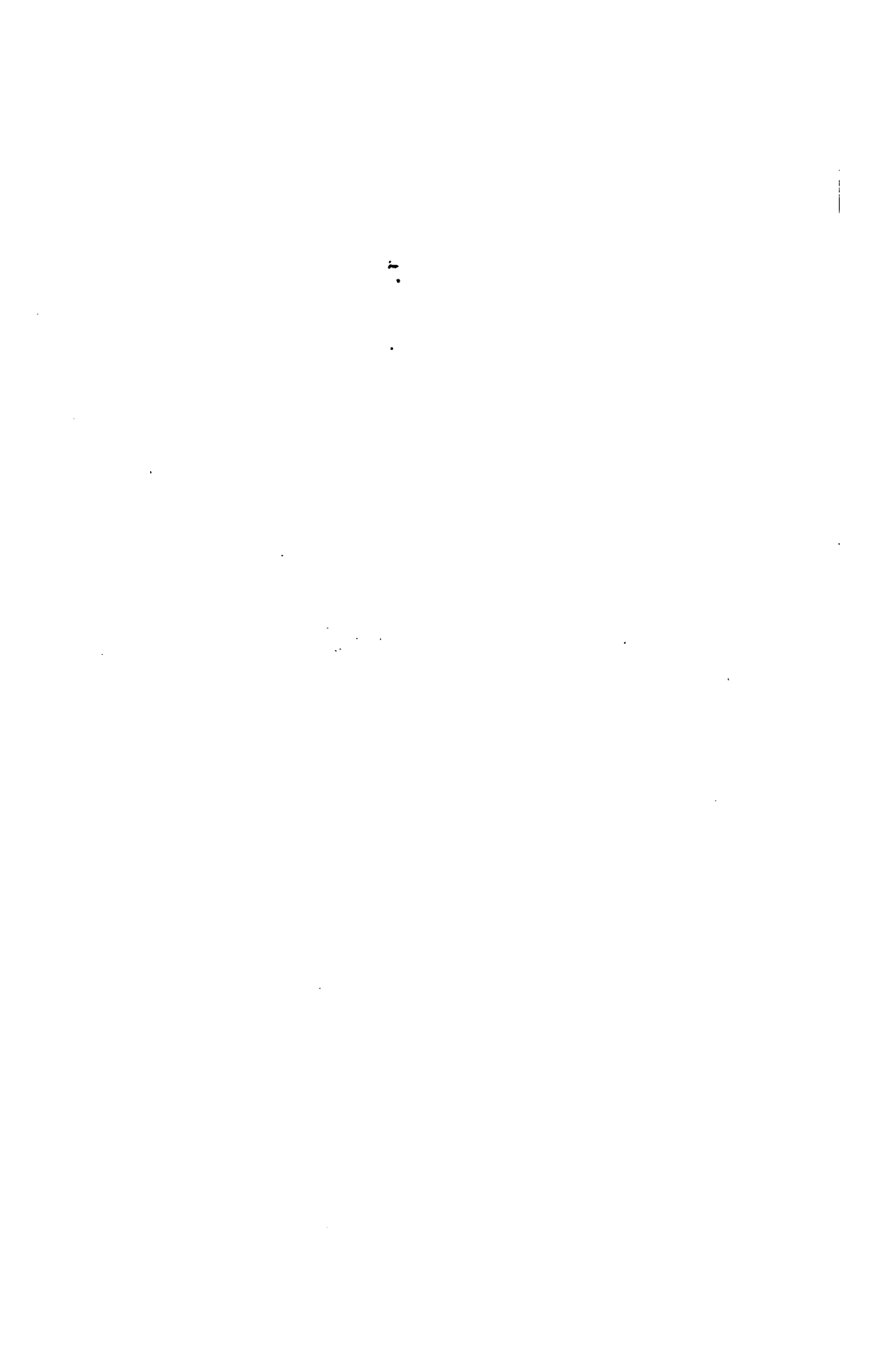
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